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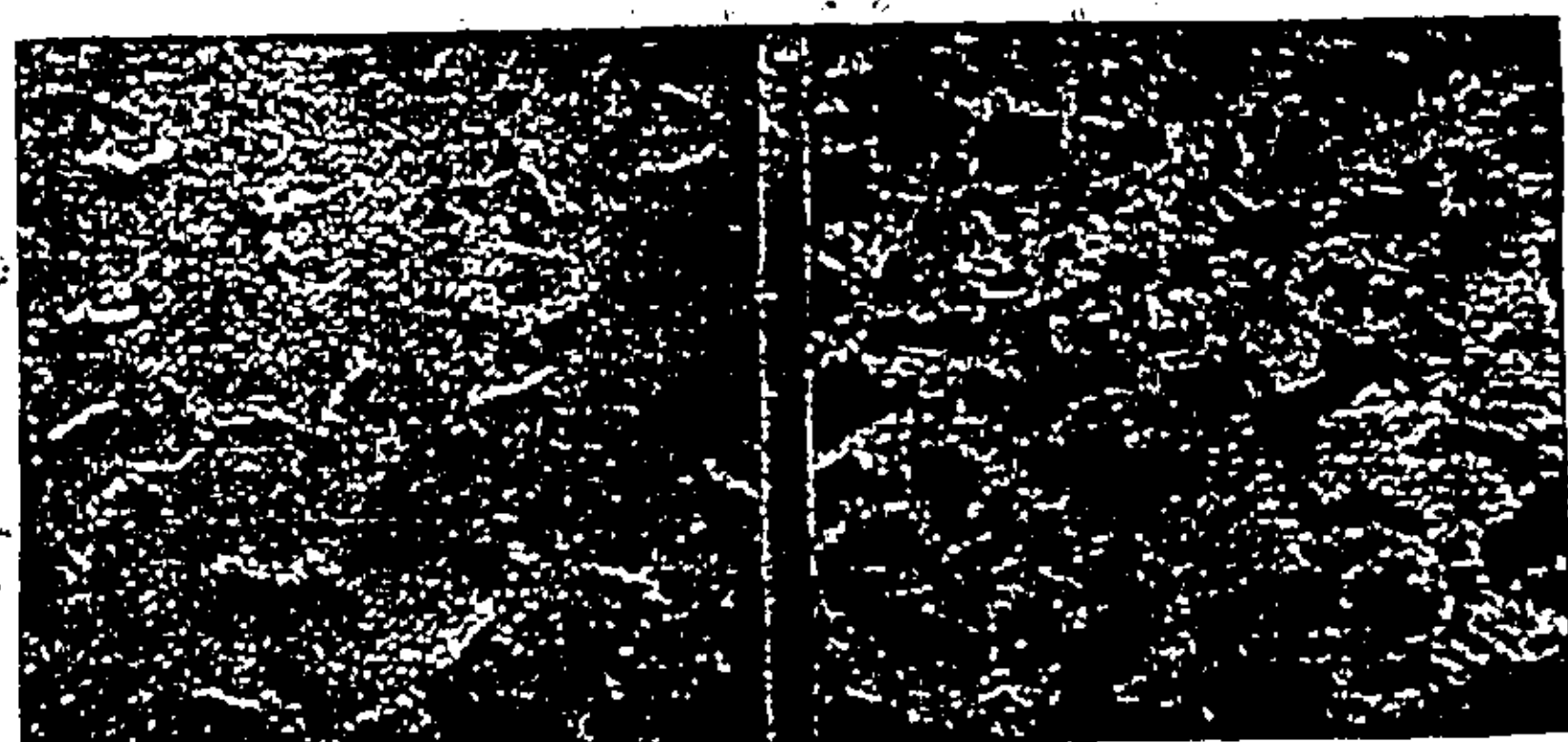
THE
"TOP NOTCH"

SCOTCH
"KING"
GEORGE IV"
WHISKY

Pint flasks suitable for picnics, etc., now obtainable
at 52 per flask duty paid.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
St. George's Building, Ice House Street. Tel. No. Central 135.



THE GRADUAL DESTRUCTION
OF A PIECE WOOLLEN
MATERIAL ON WHICH A
MOTH HAS LAID EGGS.



TRY OUR DRYCLEANING
PROCESS BEFORE STORING
YOUR WINTER CLOTHES
AND HOUSEHOLD
FURNISHINGS.

SEND IT TO!—
THE STEAM
LAUNDRY CO.

THE CLOTH-MOTH
ENHANCED.

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Controlling THE LEEDS FORGE CO., NEWLAY WHEEL CO., Etc.
Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham,
Leeds, Penistone and London.

RAILWAY PASSENGER COACHES
FREIGHT & COAL CARS
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"NEWLAY" SOLID ROLLED STEEL RAILWAY WHEELS.
13, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK COD LIVER OIL with MALT EXTRACT

Fortifies the
constitution and
brings children to
healthy maturity.
Increases weight.



Enables people of
all ages to keep
fit. Fortifies the
healthy and
restores the faded.

To keep your skin in health
"HAZELINE" SNOW

Glass pots All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

THE SEAMY SIDE. TALES TOLD TO THE MAGISTRATE.

[BY R. E. CORDER.]

"Family squabbles seem plentiful in this district; must be unpleasant," remarked Mr. Bingley, the magistrate, who was doing relief duty at South-Western Police Court recently. He was contemplating a young man whose face had been smacked by his (the young man's) mother-in-law.

"I am separated from my wife," wailed the husband, "but she comes round to my place and brings her mother, who slaps my face every time she sees me." "Most unpleasant," repeated the magistrate sympathetically. "Especially in this cold weather. I will have her cautioned."

"I, ah, called at a house, ah, to collect ah, an account, and ah, I was, ah, assaulted most grievously," announced a precise young man. "The woman, ah, paid me, ah, a shilling and when I, ah, asked for eighteen pence, ah, her husband rushed out and, ah, hit me on the jaw three or four times." "Ah," observed the magistrate. "Take a summons."

Several persons out on bail did not appear. One sent his wife who said that he was ill in bed. "And a good place too, this cold weather," remarked Mr. Bingley, genially, whereupon an inspector muttered that he would make it warm for the absentees.

Jean Sims ought to have been among the missing for, although she surrendered to her bail, she had repeated yesterday morning the offence for which she was arrested on Saturday. She arrived in the dock joyously hanging on to the embarrassed gaoler's arm. Solemnly she counted two Mr. Bingleys, closed one eye and ejaculated "G'morning." "Ten shillings," ordered the magistrate.

Jean Sims slowly and deliberately made a half-turn, like a large ship crammed for sea room, and then, ignoring the proffered arm of the gaoler, put down her head and butted her way out of court like a Rugby forward in a scrum.

Misplaced chivalry on the part of a well-meaning stranger brought a married couple to the dock. Husband and wife were having an argument in Putney Bridge-road when the suburban knight errant, coming to the damsel's aid, smote the husband a blow on the chin, laying him low, and then went on his way rejoicing in a good deed in a naughty world.

It was the husband, enquiring eagerly for the whereabouts of the chivalrous stranger, that attracted the attention of a disapproving constable.

"But why should not a man argue with his wife?" asked Mr. Bingley. "If I were arguing with a friend in Pall Mall would you arrest me?"

The constable said he would not, and Mr. Bingley dismissed the case.

Mr. Bingley then developed an argumentative mood himself, and by way of illustration assumed situations for himself that shocked the court. He imagined himself singing outside a coffee stall, an offence with which a youth of eighteen was charged.

"Why shouldn't he sing?" demanded the magistrate. "He was pretending to be drunk and using bad language," said on officer. "That is different, 10s." said Mr. Bingley, who next imagined himself receiving sixpence in the street from a charitable person.

This was in the case of William Parr, two years short of his old-age pension; whom a constable accused of begging in Mitcham-road.

"He was making a noise, and people were giving him money," said the officer. "I followed him into a public house, where he had a glass of beer and changed 4s. worth of coppers into silver. Then he went outside and began to make a noise again."

"But was he begging?" insisted Mr. Bingley. "Suppose someone gave me sixpence in the street would you arrest me?"

"I would if you were attracting attention by making a noise like he did," replied the officer.

"Did you hear a noise?" asked William Parr, beaming at his unexpected ally on the bench.

"I did," said the officer feelingly. "That was me singing," brightly retorted William Parr, who was sent to the infirmary.

Mr. Bingley next became a hawker. A young man who had been making flowers bloom in a bowl of water in most of the market-places of the country during the last three years was making flowers bloom as they had never bloomed before in Mitcham-road. A crowd had contributed £1 7s. 4d. to the entertainment when a constable arrested the hawker for obstruction.

"But where has he to sell flowers in water? They are very interesting things," queried Mr. Bingley. "If I had to—"

"They were not real flowers, your worship," interpolated the constable indignantly. "They are paper things."

"I know, in packets. Most interesting," said Mr. Bingley, discharging the hawker.

A young bookmaker then entered the dock, and every policeman present sighed with relief. Mr. Bingley could not figure as a street bookmaker making his second appearance.

"You were fined 25 last time," said the magistrate. "Do you know how much you can be fined now?" "Seven pounds," suggested the bookmaker. "Wrong, 250," corrected the magistrate. "But you look so young and innocent, I will make it £10."

KNEES MUST GO.

AN AMUSING COMMENT ON THE KNEE-GIRL.

A white-haired lady recently took me aside at a dancing tea and demanded: "What do you think of such short skirts for girls? Surely it is not necessary for the little monkeys to exhibit their knees." "It is not," I retorted with great eagerness. "Knees are unlovely. Knees are nobbly. K.M.G. Knees Must Go." Then take up your powerful pen and annihilate them.

I took out my "powerful" fountain pen and looked around. There it was, the joint between the thigh and the shin-bone, bulging out at me all round the room. Sometimes it was covered with pink silk, sometimes with brown. Sometimes it looked as if it had nothing on it at all, but we know this to be an optical illusion.

"How can I stop it?" I nailed to my hostess.

"Write about them. Tell them how wrong they are."

In the first place, let me acknowledge that the public exhibition of the knee has been brought about in the main by the arrival of the electric carpet sweeper. Once upon a time girls had to go on their knees with a brush and the joint became so hard and rugged that girls had no desire to show it to anyone. Now, in order to clean their boudoirs or flats, they have only to connect the electric light with a nasty, snakelike machine, and do not even have to bend. It is no use complaining about this. The world must progress. But it is high time that someone explained to the new young woman that we are not remotely interested in the bristling promontories of leg-land.

"Down on your knees."

"And thank Heaven, fasting, for a good man's love."

Thus wrote Shakespeare in "As You Like It." Now, I do not suggest that knees were given to women just to enable them to express gratitude for the existence of men, but knees are certainly intended to be bent, and so assist one to the appropriately humble attitude for prayer.

Women are amazingly subtle. They are mostly good, too, and may well be that feminine knees are now being shown in order to convince the male that the owners say their morning and night prayers regularly.

Do you girls ever stop to look at your knees? "No," the majority of you will reply very sharply. You have not the vanity. Well, I believe you, for I am sure that the most horrible forms of vanity are exclusively masculine. But now that you are showing them, I think you ought to look at them. If you will not look at your own, look at your brother's the next time he turns out for his Rugby team without knee-pads. There is practically no difference in the appearance of his and yours, and I think one good, long look at Alastair's knees will send you running home to add six inches of fur or something to the edge of your frock.

"What is the knee?" argues the knee-girl. "Surely it is the physical symbol of submission. Men are supposed to be strong, to dominate, to be unconquerable. It is therefore quite fitting that they should never show their knees. Women, on the other hand, in the desire of the average man, should be humble and submissive. Some men wish us to stand level with them, but believe me they are few. Since the bending of the knee is what nearly all men want from women, how can you blame women for showing men that they have a knee to bend?"

Now, whatever in the world can one say in reply to that? But I have given my word to prod the knee-girl with my "powerful" pen, and here is the prod. Knees were given to you for working and praying. Man's knees were given to him:—

(1) For the honourable purpose of supporting a principal in a boxing match between the rounds;

(2) For supporting the betrothed in a chaste embrace; and

(3) For prayer before and after matrimony.

If either sex were justified in exhibiting knees, the right would fall to the male, for masculine knees are put to more purposes. But modest man (which does not include the Scotch) puts the suggestion aside, and it is for you meekly to follow his example.

You will write to me and say that once I sat upon a mother's knee, that you are at least prospective mothers, and that the owner of the mother's knee is the exclusive authority on whether it shall be draped or undraped. You will remind me that women were given knees not only for praying, but for putting naughty little boys across for a well-earned smacking. And I? I shall wish that I had never raised the wretched subject.—BASIL MACDONALD HASTINGS in the *Evening Standard*.

MORE SHIPS BEING BUILT. HOPEFUL FEATURE OF LAST QUARTER.

"An appreciable increase is shown in the tonnage commenced during the quarter."

This statement is the hopeful feature of Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended March 31st.

Shipbuilding in general during the quarter continued to suffer great depression. There were 193,121 tons begun, as compared with 180,998 tons during the last quarter of 1925, but the tonnage launched (190,705 tons) was 25,776 tons lower than for the previous three months.

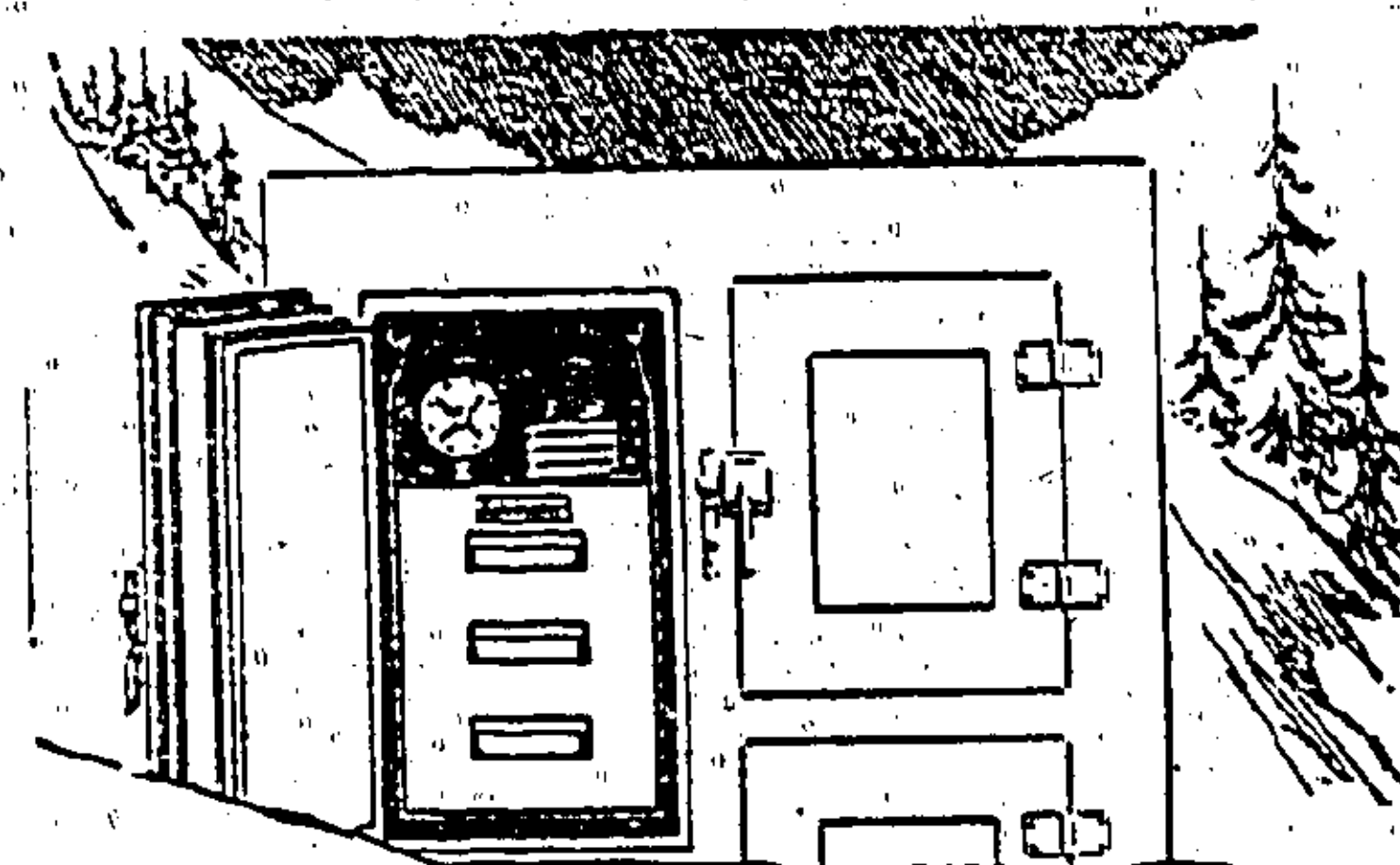
The tonnage under construction during the quarter in Great Britain and Ireland (343,070 tons) was nearly 42,000 tons less than at the end of last December, and about 222,000 tons less than the tonnage building twelve months ago.

The present totals are the lowest recorded since September, 1909, and are 1,047,000 tons below the average tonnage building during the twelve months immediately preceding the war—1,890,000 tons.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

THE big outstanding fact about Kelvinator is its absolute reliability. Any Kelvinator owner will tell you how thoroughly dependable it is.

Kelvinator is entirely automatic and is so well designed that it can be installed in any standard refrigerator. It is so efficient that it freezes ice for table use and is an invaluable aid in the preparation of delicious desserts.

It is guaranteed to give you the same complete satisfaction that it has for years given to thousands of housewives. Come in and see it or phone for literature.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

Agents for Hongkong & S. China,

Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Hardware Showrooms,

The China Light & Power Co.'s Showrooms,
62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Established 1914
Kelvinator
Electric Refrigeration

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG

The Original Mackay



60 YEARS AGO
The Firm of Mackay
were the first to introduce
LIQUEUR WHISKY

Its success has led to the existence of many inferior brands offered under similar title.

MACKAY'S—THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY
combines in rare age and choice Bouquet the perfection of Highland Whisky. A Healthful Tonic—it soothes and leaves no craving. Used in the leading clubs throughout the world. Costs no more than ordinary whisky.

Obtainable from all the Leading Stores in the Colony.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Foamite Firefoam

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

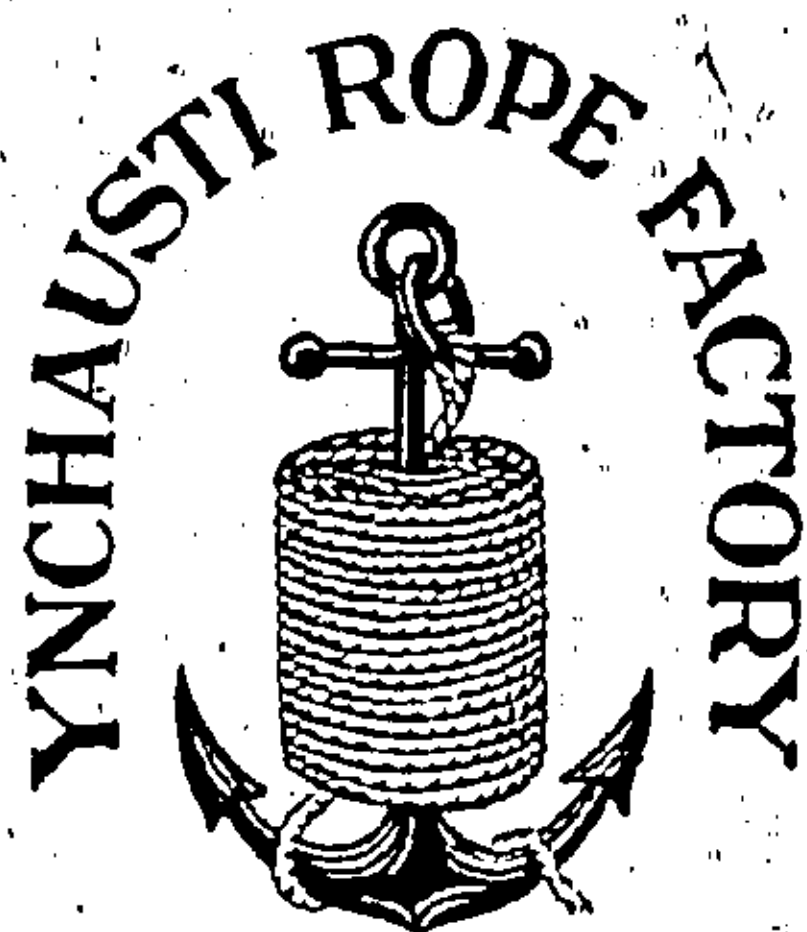
Tel. Central 236.

2, Queen's Buildings.

ANCHOR BRAND PURE MANILA ROPE.

"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

ESTABLISHED 1854



MARINE ROPE
TRANSMISSION
OF POWER ROPE
CABLE LAID
HAWSEERS
WELL DRILLING
CABLES

ROPES OF ALL
SIZES FOR ALL
PURPOSES

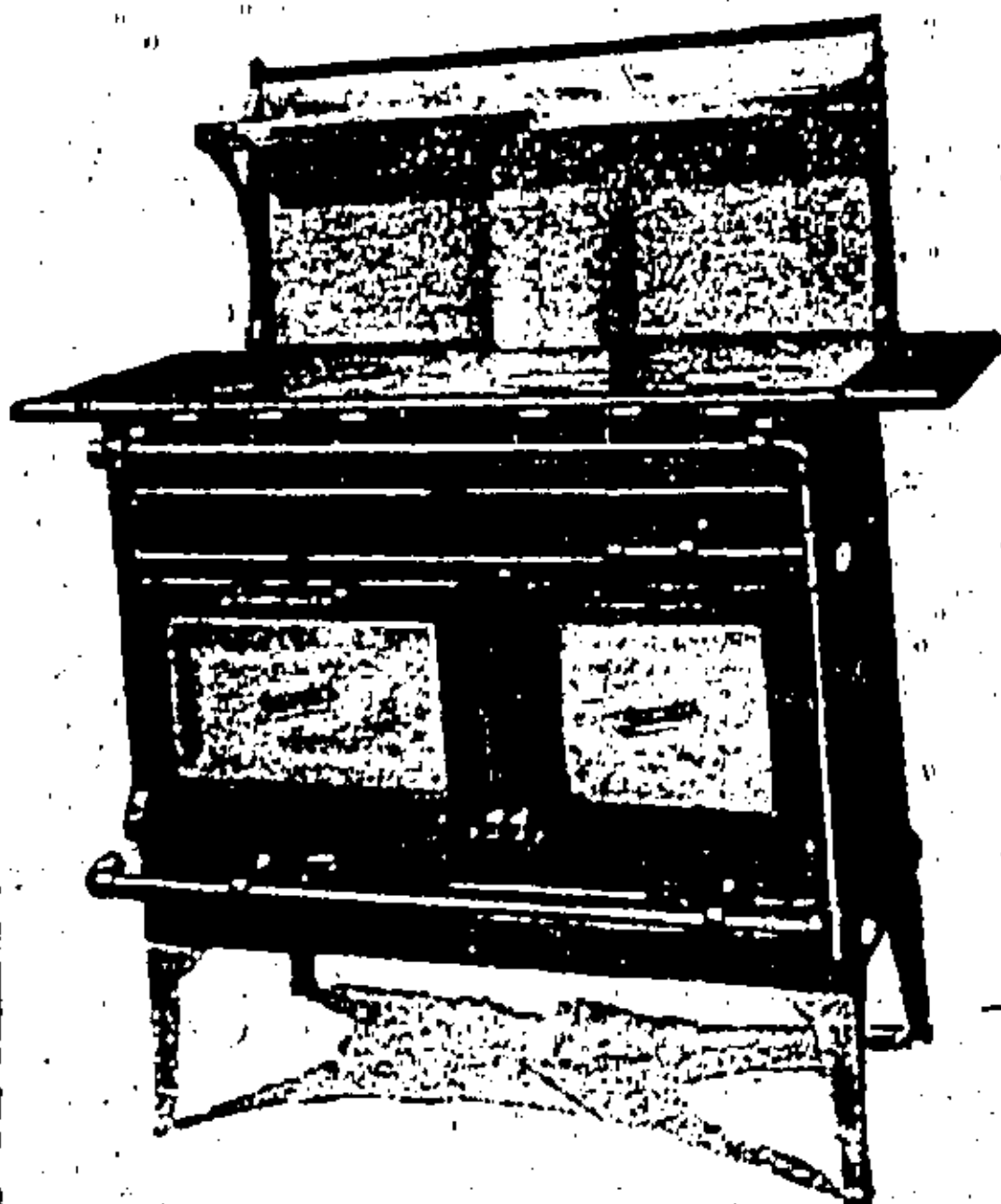
MADE FROM
PURE MANILA
HEMP

MANUFACTURED
BY THE MOST
MODERN
MACHINERY.

MANILA

STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES. ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

FACTORIES:—MANILA, P.I. KING'S BUILDING.
HONGKONG OFFICE: TEL. CENTRAL 3155. A.P.B.



GAS
FOR COOKING
saves
Labour and Money;
means
Better Cooking and
Greater Cleanliness;
an always
Willing Servant.

The Smoothtop Gas Range

In three sizes, merits particular attention.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

Showrooms: West Point. Tel. C. 47.
18, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. C. 4704.

[A.P.B.]

QUEEN'S THEATRE. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF
R. B. SALISBURY'S MUSICAL Co.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
"NO! NO! NANETTE."

Thursday, 27th, No. 2 Programme
"THE QUANTS."

Friday's Performance Will Be Duly
Announced.

Prices:—\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

INVESTMENTS.

We Buy:—
Small and Large Lots of Local and Rubber
Shares of Interest to Our Clients.
We Sell:—
Small and Large Lots of Sound Local and
Rubber Shares.
SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.
FLATS, HOUSES DISPOSED OF OR ACQUIRED FOR CLIENTS.
TEL. 4630. 10, Des Voeux Road.

BETTING TAX.

MANIFESTO BY THE CLERGY.

Following is the manifesto on the proposal to tax betting signed by a number of bishops and other clergymen:

We feel that in the discussion of the proposal to tax betting, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering, it has been largely overlooked that the select committee which examined the proposal in 1923 concluded, by a practically two-thirds majority, not to recommend a betting tax and all that must go with it as being desirable. Further examination of the question has convinced us that this conclusion is irrefragable.

It may be that such a tax is practicable, though on this point the select committee were almost equally divided. There is every reason to believe, however, that the tax would be costly to collect and capable of widespread evasion.

While this is a serious matter, the most important considerations which cause us concern are those relating to the moral and social effect upon the community of the proposed tax.

There is every reason to anticipate that the taxation of betting, with its accompanying changes in the law of the country—the licensing of bookmakers and the opening of ready money betting offices—would mean an increase in betting. This has been the effect in other countries and it is unlikely that the extension of the facilities for betting together with the withdrawal of Government sanction, would have any different result in this country.

Those who know the present extent of betting and its disastrous moral and social effects cannot be other than appalled at the prospect of any measure which would lead to still further developments. No revenue can, in our judgment, justify measures which are likely to lead in the direction of an increase of betting.

The argument that the licensing of bookmakers and betting offices would make possible a better control of betting does not appeal to us as at all conclusive. There is no guarantee whatever that licensed betting offices would bring to an end the illicit street betting or reduce house-to-house betting, and they would have no effect upon the betting which takes place in workshops.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the proposal to license bookmakers would create a new vested interest, which would prove a distinct obstacle to reform in the direction of restriction.

The needs of the country call for every effort to be made to reduce the betting now taking place, and nothing should be done which would serve to establish the evil more firmly. We therefore appeal to His Majesty's Government not to take any steps in the direction of the taxation of betting, which we believe would be a retrograde measure, contrary to the best interests of the nation.

LORD DARLING ON STATUES. SOME THAT FRIGHTEN BIRDS.

Lord Darling, who presided recently at the annual dinner of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund, founded in memory of the late Gertrude Elwes, at the New Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, W., warmly commended the objects of the fund.

It was, he said, limited to assisting British musicians, and it was a consolation to some of them to know that nothing would be given to the support of German bands. Even those who had been accustomed to amuse us by playing the "Hymn of Hate" would receive nothing. (Laughter.) He continued:

I am told that it is usual to have upon this occasion a lawyer as chair-man. That is why I have been asked, although I am hardly one any longer, as is Mr. Justice McCardie, a well-known authority on breach of promise, wedding rings, and feminine costumes. (Laughter.)

I would suggest that next year you should ask a most distinguished judge who until lately was under the impression that the saxophone was an instrument that was played with a stick. (Laughter.)

Lord Darling understood it was at one time the society's intention to adorn London with yet another statue, but the efforts of those who said they had all the taste in the country so impressed the society that the idea was abandoned and they determined not to put up anything else in Hyde Park for fear that those birds, which were capable of music, might all leave the premises. (Laughter.)

That was a great loss to those who did not know how to make them. Instead of a statue, it was determined that the fund should be for the assistance of those British musicians who found themselves in the decline of life in need of some assistance.

14. POSTAGE FOR CANADA. \$1,470,600 SURPLUS FOR DEBT REDUCTION.

In his Budget speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. Robb, the Minister of Finance, announced a net surplus of \$1,470,600 to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

There would, he said, be a return to penny postage on July 1st.

He also announced that the benefits of the British preferential tariff would after January 31st apply only to goods conveyed direct without transshipment into the sea or river ports of Canada.

The duties on automobiles and trucks would be reduced by 15 per cent. of the general tariff on low-priced and 7½ per cent. on higher-priced vehicles.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHEQUE BY WIRELESS.

SENT FROM LONDON—HONOURED IN NEW YORK.

The Bankers' Trust Company at New York last month honoured a cheque which was wireless, photographically, from London to New York, the sender being General J. G. Harbord. The payment of the cheque, which was for 1,000 dollars, was delayed for a moment for the necessary endorsement, but there was no hesitation because the document was the first of its kind.

MAKING THE FACSIMILE.

The facsimile of the cheque, which was signed by General Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, was transmitted by special apparatus installed at the Wilson-street, E.C., office of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company to the Radio Corporation's offices in the Woolworth Building in Broadway, New York, in about 20 minutes.

The matter to be transmitted is written on a sheet of transparent material which is wrapped round a glass cylinder. A narrow beam of light is thrown from the inside of this cylinder through the transparency on to a photo-electric cell, sensitive to light.

When the light is interrupted by the marks of the hand-writing the action on the photo-electric cell causes an interruption of wireless waves, which results in a pen in the receiving apparatus making a mark on a piece of paper. These marks make up a facsimile of the handwriting or photograph.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 25th, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1.100 buy.
Do. London	212 1/2 nom.
Chartered Bank	220 1/2 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	220 1/2 nom.
Do. C.	213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	224 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank	224 1/2 nom.
Antoni Insurance	220 1/2 buy.
China Underwriters	11.90 buy.
North China Insurance	11.145 buy.
Union Insurance	223 1/2 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	227 1/2 buy.
China Fire Insurance	218 1/2 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	220 1/2 buy.
Donghai	222 1/2 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamships	224 1/2 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	224 1/2 sel.
Indo-China (Straits)	224 1/2 sel.
Do. (Del.)	224 1/2 nom.
Shell Transport	227 1/2 nom.
Star Lines	224 1/2 nom.
Waterboats	224 1/2 nom.
China Sugars	224 1/2 nom.
Malayan Sugars	224 1/2 nom.
Benguet	224 1/2 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	224 1/2 buy.
Langkai (combined)	224 1/2 buy.
Do. (single)	224 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Exploration	224 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	224 1/2 nom.
Railways	224 1/2 nom.
Iron Mines	224 1/2 nom.
Ural Caspian	224 1/2 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	224 1/2 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	224 1/2 sel.
Hongkong	224 1/2 buy.
New Hongkong	224 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Docks	224 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	224 1/2 buy.
Hongkong Lands	224 1/2 buy.
Hongkong Realty (C.P.)	224 1/2 buy.
N.B. Territorials (P.P.)	224 1/2 nom.
Humphreys Estates	224 1/2 nom.
Prince's Buildings	224 1/2 buy.
Royal Lands	224 1/2 nom.
Ewo Cottons	224 1/2 nom.
Uranale	224 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	224 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	224 1/2 buy.
Amusements	224 1/2 nom.
Canton Ice	224 1/2 nom.
Cement (combined)	224 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	224 1/2 sel.
Do. (new)	224 1/2 sel.
China Buses	224 1/2 buy.
China Light (combined)	224 1/2 buy.
Do. (old)	224 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	224 1/2 buy.
China Providents	224 1/2 buy.
Constructions	224 1/2 nom.
Dairy Farms	224 1/2 sel.
Der A. Wing (P.P.)	224 1/2 sel.
Hongkong Electric	224 1/2 buy.
Macao Electric	224 1/2 nom.
H.K. Developments	224 1/2 cta. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	224 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	224 1/2 sel.
Do. (new)	224 1/2 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	224 1/2 buy.
Lane Crawfords	224 1/2 sel.
Mackintoshes	224 1/2 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	224 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	224 1/2 buy.
Sinceres	224 1/2 nom.
Taxis	224 1/2 sel.
United Assurance	224 1/2 nom.
Watson (old)	224 1/2 buy, 13 1/2 sa.
Wm. Powell	224 1/2 nom.
Singapore Tractors	224 1/2 sel.
Buy—buyers; sel.—seller; sa.—sale; nom.—nominal.	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

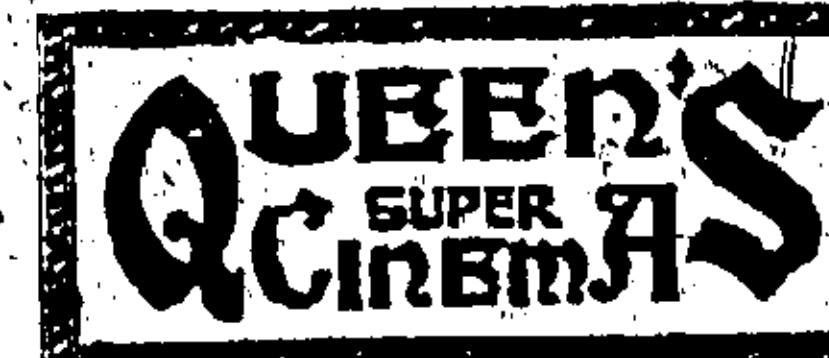
Hongkong Observatory, May 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.53	29.65	29.63	
Temperature	75	75	75	
Humidity	74	68	93	
Wind Direction	E	E	E	
" Force	4	3	3	
Weather	OR	O	OD	
Rain	0.27	0.00	1.76	

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 78

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 73

The raw sugar duties under the British preferential tariff would be reduced by 16,226 cents per hundred pounds, and the duty on tinplate of a class not manufactured in Canada, under the British preferential tariff would be removed, while aircraft engines and complete parts would come in free under the British preferential tariff.



TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
(9.15 EXCEPTED.)

PRISCILLA DEAN

"THE SIREN OF SEVILLE"

AN EXOTIC AND COLOURFUL
ROMANCE OF THE BULL RING.

At 9.15

MR. R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

NO! NO! NANETTE

THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES—\$4, \$2 & \$1.

THE STAR

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

At 5.30 & 9.15

MANILA

ALL STAR

"VODAVIL" COMPANY

WITH

VITANG ESCOBAR

GODDESS OF JAZZ

ALSO

"THE ETERNAL THREE"

A MARSHALL NEILAN PRODUCTION

WITH

HOBART BOSWORTH AND CLAIRE WINDSOR.

PRICES:

MATINEE—\$1.50 and \$1.00

EVENING—\$2.00 and \$1.50

Booking at THE STAR and MOUTRIE'S.

THE WORLD

TO-DAY AT 5.15 AND 9.15

ANNA Q. NILSSON

"THE FIRE PATROL"

VITTEL

(VOSGES)

COLD SULPHUR AND BICARBONATE SPRINGS—CONTAINING SALTS OF CALCIUM, SODIUM AND MAGNESIUM.

CLINICAL INDICATIONS

(Continued)

1.—Albuminuria.—Especially albuminuria indicating renal irritation; albuminuria due to gravel; slight mechanical and residual albuminuria; functional albuminuria.

2.—Chronic albuminuria.

3.—Inflammatory affections of the urinary system: pyelitis, pyelonephritis, subacute or chronic cystitis.

4.—Biliary lithiasis with or without hepatic colic; hepatic colic due to gall stones; hepatic colic caused by increased consistency of bile, catarrh of the biliary ducts; gouty hepatic colic, habitual constipation allied with biliary insufficiency.

5.—Gastric disorders.—Dyspepsia of gouty subjects; secretory dyspepsia, stonic dyspepsia.

6.—Intestinal disorders.—Constipation due to insufficiency of the biliary secretion or of a diathetic or stonic order.

THE FRENCH STORE, TEL. CENT. 76

ALSO ON SALE

VICHY CELESTIN, EVIAN les BAINS and CONTREXEVILLE WATER.

[105]

THE KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNISTS.

ANOTHER MEETING ON JUNE 1ST.

TROUBLE IN THE SILK FILATURES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Communist Party and the Third International will meet the members of the Kuomintang on June 1st. It will be recalled that during the recent session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, a joint committee of five non-Bolsheviks and three Communists was appointed to decide how co-operation between all parties might be secured in the future, whilst at the same time it was definitely laid down that the Communists were not to engage in any active policy under the name of the Kuomintang.

A meeting of 128 Communists, sitting as trade delegates from more than 13 merchants' leagues, has been in progress in Canton since May 20th.

Members of the Kuomintang in Canton are to be given a new political status. According to the Kuomintang order 243, all law courts handling cases in which a member of the Kuomintang is involved should report their findings to the Kuomintang Headquarters for review.

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTION.

More than 2,000 women and children, coming from Fatsan, have been camping outside the Treasury Building of the Kuomintang in Canton since May 18th, demanding the cancellation of the recent order of the Kuomintang to evict them from their homes which, according to official notices, are located on Government property. The victims threaten to occupy the public buildings in Canton if the Kuomintang refuse to rescind the eviction order. During the last few days these people have been maintaining themselves by begging from the public. At first three of the petitioners were arrested but when all declared their willingness to be imprisoned at the same time, these three were released on bail. It is believed that the poor people will return home once the Kuomintang assures them that the order will not be enforced without further investigation.

SILK FILATURES CLOSED.

The silk filatures in Koonshan, Shaiao, Nambin, Chowka, Shekcheng, and other leading silk centres near Canton have suspended operations since May 17th, as a protest against forced loans and subscriptions to unsecured bonds. More than 50,000 workers have been thrown out of employment as a consequence.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

The management of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Kwangtung Section, has advised the Kuomintang that this line cannot set apart any more of its receipts than it is at present doing towards military expenditure. The Kuomintang still owes \$3,670,120 to the line, and the railway has itself a debt of \$4,907,757 to pay.

SHIPMENTS FROM SHANGHAI.

Owing to a difference of opinion regarding compensation for loss on transit between shipowners and shippers, many consignments from Shanghai to Canton have been held up pending a settlement. This has caused no little inconvenience to the importers and exporters of the two ports. The Canton shippers are virtually boycotting certain vessels, while the shipping companies are unwilling to accept the proposals of the shippers in their entirety.

SUNDAY GAMES. CHEERFUL ENTHUSIASM AND FINE IDEALS.

[BY PATER FAMILIAS.]

The long arm of coincidence often startles us. During the week-end the contents of a letter from Tommy, a high spirited public school boy, sixteen years of age, had puzzled me. To be more accurate it was the problem of sending a suitable reply that was the puzzle. The letter arrived last Friday. The week-end was clouded by the problem set by one of Tommy's casual bits of news. On Monday morning the *Daily Press* furnished the solution.

THE HEATHEN SCHOOLBOY.

Tommy is at Blankbridge School where the boys have a beautiful chapel and regular services. During our all too infrequent periods of "long leave" in England we have stayed near to Blankbridge. On Sundays we have been privileged to attend the school chapel. There is something that (as the schoolboys say) "makes you brace up" when those six hundred young voices lustily sing "Onward Christian Soldiers" or some other favourite hymn. They are not irreverent, but they do so enjoy making a noise.

They have fairly primitive ideas about religion. The "Head" is omnipotent and, in the schoolboy's mind, is a queer mixture of an old Testament hero, such as Elijah, and a rather knowing super-policeman. The attendance at chapel is as much a part of the day's routine as is the attendance at the wash basin. The Sunday services—morning and evening—are like the breakfast boiled eggs. They may be good, or they may only be good in parts. If there are militant hymns, and a rousing sermon from a preacher who won his "blue" or gained a fine war record, then the whole school is happy. A missionary sermon that contains hints of adventure and bravery of any sort is always popular. Anything that is theological or dull bores them. Their comments on the subject reveal the heathen element that is in us all.

SUNDAY GAMES.

During the Easter holidays Tommy had rather a "let off." He had to attend no daily service and he was compelled to go to church on Sundays only in the morning. He went to the parish church at the seaside resort where he develops his young body so as to make it fit for a future in the Far East.

On Easter Sunday a rather anaemic curate preached a sermon against Sunday games. Tommy listened to it intently. He filled his weekly letter with scathing comment on the young curate.

It must be confessed that the comments were often amusing. They, too, revealed that primitive outlook of the English schoolboy. Brawn commands more respect from him than brain. Not that the curate was very brainy, or, if he was, Tommy failed to give any quotations that revealed the fact.

THE CHALLENGE.

Finally Tommy finished up his dissertation with the challenge "I am sure that you don't disapprove of Sunday games." Experience has taught me that it is impossible to put off Tommy. Evasion is fatal with a schoolboy of sixteen. He won't be put off.

The *Daily Press* very conveniently published, to-day, an article entitled "Church and Sunday Games." It states that "after long and careful consideration, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners decided to allow clubs to apply for a special license for Sunday play." The Hampstead Golf Club has secured a license permitting Sunday play.

The Commissioners appear to have taken up a sensible attitude that should guide us all. There must be no paid labour on Sundays in connection with the games.

An official of the Ecclesiastical Commission said "It has been recognised by the Commissioners that the modern young person will not be content with the ancient Sunday."

Some of us, at times, think that we were born a generation too soon. Those doleful Sundays of the Victorian era made many of us believe that religion meant sadness. That was one great factor in emptying the churches.

(Continued on next column.)

EMPIRE DAY. WREATH LAID ON CENOTAPH.

Capt. C. H. Steele, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph yesterday morning on behalf of His Excellency.

All the warships in harbour were dressed in honour of Empire Day. The celebration of the day by the School children of the Colony was postponed until to-day.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

As previously announced, there will be services at both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals this morning at which local schools will be represented. Both services will commence at 9 a.m.

At St. John's Cathedral, the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy) will deliver the Empire Day address.

The commemoration service for the Catholic Schools of Hongkong at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception will be conducted by the Very Rev. Father G. M. Spada (Pro-Vicar Apostolic) assisted by the clergy and the students of the Cathedral Seminary.

The schools participating will be:—Garrison School, St. Joseph's College, French Convent, Italian Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), Cathedral Seminary, St. Louis' Industrial School (West Point), Kai Lap School (Wanchai), Tak Ying School (Wanchai), Wa Yan English School (Robinson Road), Sacred Heart (St. Joseph's Villa), and several other Chinese schools in Hunghom, Yau-mat, and Shamshuipo.

At St. Joseph's College the usual distribution of prizes for the best essays on Empire Day will be made at an early parade at 8.30 a.m.

The afternoon will be observed as a holiday by all schools.

COUPLE DEPORTED.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER SHOPKEEPER.

A Chinese woman, who is alleged to have hired a ruffian to murder her husband, has been deported from the Colony for ten years. With her also a barber, who was her confidant.

Some weeks ago a Chinese was arrested in Yau-mat with a dagger in his possession. He was found at the bottom of the stairway leading to the flat of a Chinese shopkeeper.

The plot to have the shopkeeper murdered was overheard by a detective in a tea-house. The arrested man then confessed that he had been approached by a young barber, who was acting on behalf of the shopkeeper's wife. The barber offered him \$100 to do away with the shopkeeper. This money had come from the woman.

The deportation orders were made by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs.

BE HAPPY.

No! Tommy, old lad, I don't disapprove of Sunday games. I want you to be mainly in the truest sense of the word. On Sundays and on week-days you must play clean. You must remember that games are only worth playing, if they teach us to be unselfish, if they show that we can take a licking with a smile.

It may, or it may not be true that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. There is one thing that we, of this generation, know to be true. It is that many a young hero who gave his life for a great cause during the World War hammered out during his schooldays the ideals which inspired his sacrifice. He forged those fine ideals in the furnace of his youthful enthusiasm. The flames were fanned in the chapels and on the playing fields of the schools of Britain. That is why some of us are anxious to extend the facilities for recreation in this Colony. We want the young men of all nationalities to play games. We want all of them to play a clean game.

We admire the fine sportsmanship of the Indians, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Europeans in the local tennis tournaments. We want to cultivate that spirit in all sections of our local community.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF CANNON. CASE TO BE HEARD NEXT WEEK.

The case in which Lai Tak, the master of the Tin Lee engineering shop, at No. 352, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, is charged under the Arms Ordinance with unlawful possession of six dismantled cannon and spare cannon parts, was again mentioned before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

Inspector Pincott applied for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case, and intimated that it would be heard by one magistrate.

His Worship in fixing next Monday afternoon for the hearing, said that should the defence desire the case to be committed, he would have to send the defendant to the Criminal Sessions.

RABID DOG SHOT.

DOG BITES DURING THE WEEK-END.

In Kennedy Town on Sunday, a dog showing signs of rabies snapped at people in the street. An unsuccessful attempt was made to seize it, and it was eventually shot by the police in Belcher Street.

During the week-end five Chinese were bitten by dogs. All the animals, excepting one, were seized and sent to Kennedy Town.

A Chinese constable who was on duty catching dogs in Des Voeux Road West was one of the victims.

In another case, two boys living at Yu Kwong Terrace were attacked whilst feeding a dog belonging to the house.

The other cases occurred in Queen Victoria Street, Mongkok, and the New Territories.

ENGLISHWOMAN AMONG CANNIBALS.

FIRST WHITE PERSON SEEN BY NATIVES.

LADY DOROTHY MILLS'S ADVENTURES.

Lady Dorothy Mills, daughter of the Earl of Orford, whose previous travels have taken her to such out-of-the-way places as Timbuctoo, Hayti and Kurdistan, returned to London last month from a 7-weeks' journey in the interior of Liberia, the black republic on the West Coast of Africa. Lady Dorothy told a *Daily Mail* reporter that she was not only the first white woman to cross Liberia up to the French frontier but that, in many parts, she was actually the first white person of any kind the natives had ever seen. For about five weeks she travelled through country peopled entirely by cannibals who dislike all flesh except human flesh.

THE HUMAN LEOPARDS.

The interior of Liberia, Lady Dorothy stated, is dominated by a terrible society called "The Human Leopards." It is a secret cannibal society and the members get themselves up to resemble leopards. They put on their backs wicker-work, through which their natural black shows with the effect of leopard spots. They paint their chests white, they wear iron claws on their hands, and they imitate the crouching gestures and the growls of wild beasts.

The members of this society lie in wait for wanderers and take them off to be slain and eaten. Nor are they above devouring their closest relatives—a husband his wife, or a mother her child.

Lady Dorothy lived among people many of whom were arrested for such crimes. The whole of Liberia, apart from a 20-miles deep strip along the coast, is virgin forest, gorged with orchids and tropical butterflies, very damp, hot, and subject to thunderstorms. These forests are traversed by narrow paths, and, in the words of Lady Dorothy, walking through these forests is like "walking through the hottest house at Kew."

NATIVES TERRIFIED.

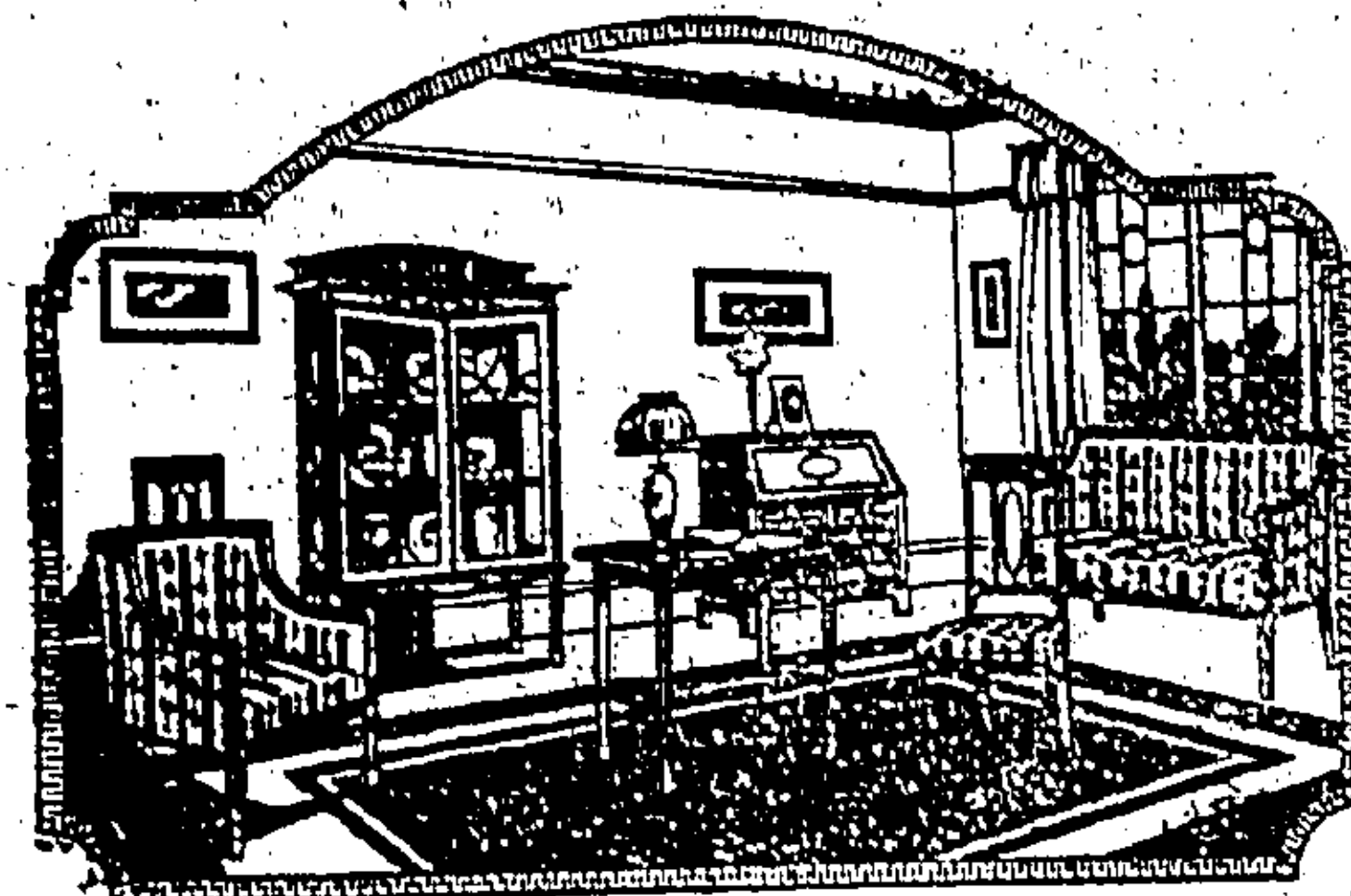
For days on end Lady Dorothy scarcely saw the sky. Sometimes she camped out in the forest, sometimes in native villages, and altogether she walked, or was carried in a hammock by native carriers, a distance of about 500 miles. Many of the natives were terrified at the sight of a white person and fled into the bush at her approach, but she was never in any way molested.

A black cook, a black steward, and a black interpreter-guide (who could only see without glasses, in the dark) accompanied her throughout the whole journey. Apart from one attack of malaria, Lady Dorothy suffered no sickness and enjoyed her travels immensely.

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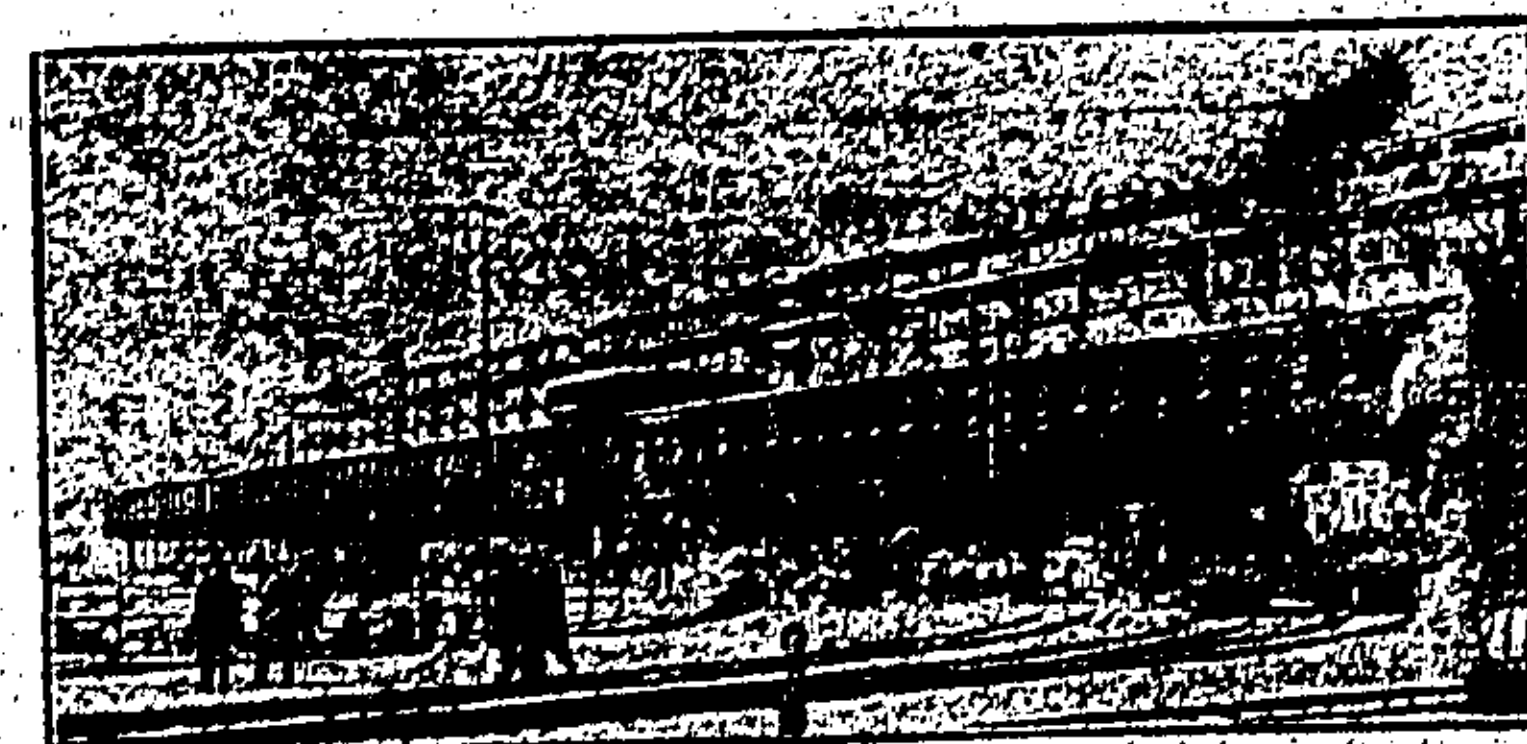
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EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, 10TH MAY, 1926, at 6 P.M.
Business—As posted on Notice Board in Club House.

By Order,
D. GOW,
Hon. Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22ND, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22ND, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22ND, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th APRIL, 1926.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 24TH MAY, to MONDAY, 31ST MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1926. [3573]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10TH JUNE, 1926, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 24th JUNE, 1926, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1926. [3587]

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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, May 25th, 1926.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS.

For nearly a year we have been, more or less, marking time in Hongkong. As soon as it became obvious that the local trade conditions would be affected by the unfortunate trend of events in China it was decided, no doubt wisely, that the revenue of the Colony should be conserved. Various schemes of expansion and general improvement were held up. The word went through the Government departments that economy was to be the watch-word until things were more prosperous. We can imagine that Sir EDWARD STUBBS was anxious that his successor should not find himself hampered by financial obligations. It was also natural that on his arrival here Sir CECIL CLEMENTI should be desirous of exploring the local situation, thoroughly before making up his mind to spend large sums of public money on improvements. Sir CECIL CLEMENTI came back again to Hongkong to find an altogether different local atmosphere to that which had left an indelible impression upon his receptive mind. In many ways he is more fortunate than any of his predecessors in office because he has had long experience of the details of Government business in Hongkong and has earned a great reputation as a Chinese scholar. He is an admirer of the Chinese classics and a sympathetic student of Chinese customs and history. Yet, his knowledge and memories must have made him the more amazed at the situation which faced him on his arrival, and it is no small tribute to his statesmanship to be able to record the fact that he has earned the respect of all sections of the community by his dignified and conciliatory actions and speeches during the very difficult period of the last few months. It is with a knowledge of the above facts well in mind that we venture to suggest that the time has come to reconsider the various problems of development. The four main items that should be investigated are (1) road improvements; (2) water supply; (3) port development and (4) public health, with especial reference to refuse destructors and improved hospital facilities. There can be no doubt that, in spite of the work already carried out, there is urgent need to widen many of the existing roads in the Colony. The new road which reduces the dangers near the Taikoo Sugar Refineries is a great improvement; the reclamation work on the Praya East will provide wide roads when it is completed. In the central districts and between the City Hall and Pokfulam, however, there still remains much to be done. We understand that there are comprehensive schemes which have been prepared but which are, as they say, "hung up." We believe that they should be put in hand at once in anticipation of the inevitable great increase in motor traffic. It is a little difficult to understand why the work in connection with the plan for bringing our water across the harbour has been arrested. A fairly large sum of money has already been expended on boring tunnels and making a conduit on the mainland. It was the first section of a very fine and comprehensive scheme for ensuring a reliable supply of water to the whole Colony. It is certain that the demand for water will increase each year. It is equally certain that all possible catchment areas on the island have been utilised. Many competent judges of our present day needs state very definitely that the Pokfulam reservoir should be abandoned or that the water in it should not be used for domestic service, so that some part of this catchment area might be used for building. With regard to the scheme for Port Development, we remember the visit of the famous consulting engineer, Sir MAURICE FETTER, about six or seven years ago. He made many recommendations, but there is no evidence that anything very important has yet been accomplished. Mr. DUNCAN also put forward a somewhat ambitious scheme which was discussed in detail by those likely to be affected but since the resignation of Mr. DUNCAN, the special Government department concerned with harbour improvements has been, or is being, absorbed by the Department of Public Works. Is that a wise policy? As far as our sanitary arrangements are concerned we are glad that Dr. KOCH has taken up the cudgels on behalf of those who advocate refuse destructors. The present system of refuse disposal is primitive and unsatisfactory. As we pointed out several days ago the heat from incinerators has been used in many great cities for steam raising purposes. It would not be impossible to utilise refuse destructors in this Colony for the same purpose. Finally there is the question of the local hospitals. A determined effort has been made to squish the scheme of the war memorial hospital. The site is prepared but nothing appears to have been done regarding the buildings. A public statement is surely due. With regard to the other hospitals we can only hope that long delayed improvements will soon be made. Public health is of vital importance and we trust that a forward policy will be adopted. We have had our anxieties but we have not lost faith in the future of the Colony. Delay is often a costly business. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Austin returned to the Colony from Shanghai by the President Adams yesterday. At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$50 for driving a lorry while holding only a learner's licence. The charge was a sequel to an accident at Bowrington Road over a month ago, when a woman was seriously injured and had to have a leg amputated. Accused also agreed to pay \$100 compensation to the injured woman.

One of three men suspected of being concerned in the robbery with violence at Taipo on Friday night, was arrested on Sunday. The stolen money was recovered.

The upsetting of a kerosene lamp set fire to a bed curtain at Hungthom on Sunday. A Chinese couple, who occupied the bed, were sent to hospital suffering from burns.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, three men arrested in connection with an armed robbery at No. 33, Connaught Road Central, were remanded for a week. One of the men had just left hospital. He had been shot in the nose by a detective whilst attempting to escape.

Mr. Claude Falkner, the well-known billiard player, who is meeting Mr. A. J. Omond (the local Billiards Champion) at the Club Lusitano, this evening, and Mr. Leung Kuan Kong (an ex-Champion) at the Chinese Club to-morrow evening, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning by the s.s. President Adams from Shanghai.

Searching for property stolen in the recent robberies at the Popular and Pioneer Silk Stores, China Building, detectives during the week-end raided a Chinese flat at Lyndhurst Terrace. A pearl necklace and another set of pearls worked out in the design of a flower were found. The Chinese couple who lived there, however, proved that the pearls were their own property.

The two round-the-world cyclists, Gibelli and Kundinger, arrived in Canton on the 17th inst. They had a little trouble with strike pickets after crossing the border, but they were eventually allowed to continue. In Canton, which they left on Thursday, they obtained special permits from the Government to travel northwards through Kwangtung to Hankow. They visited the Shamen and were warmly received.

WHAT AMERICA OWES BRITAIN. TRADERS' MESSAGE TO U.S. AMBASSADOR. Mr. Stanley Machin presiding at the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., last month said that they were told by Mr. Churchill that there was only about \$165,000,000 of national expenditure out of which the Government could effect economy—a statement with which he thought, few commercial men would agree. For that reason he suggested for the consideration of the Chancellor that he should call to his aid, in a consultation, experienced members of the accountancy profession. He suggested that there must be economies in every department of the Administration, a reduction of staff to a minimum, reduction of national defence as soon as circumstances permitted, and a curtailment of what was so often described as social legislation, which we could not afford. (Cheers.) A resolution was passed asking the Government to enquire into the possibility of a system of strict rationing of all spending departments as a means of relieving the strain of the present financial position. Sir James Martin proposed a resolution asking the British Foreign Secretary to draw the attention of the United States Ambassador in London to the fact that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina had defaulted (Continued on next Column).

One of three men suspected of being concerned in the robbery with violence at Taipo on Friday night, was arrested on Sunday. The stolen money was recovered.

The upsetting of a kerosene lamp set fire to a bed curtain at Hungthom on Sunday. A Chinese couple, who occupied the bed, were sent to hospital suffering from burns.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, three men arrested in connection with an armed robbery at No. 33, Connaught Road Central, were remanded for a week. One of the men had just left hospital. He had been shot in the nose by a detective whilst attempting to escape.

Mr. Claude Falkner, the well-known billiard player, who is meeting Mr. A. J. Omond (the local Billiards Champion) at the Club Lusitano, this evening, and Mr. Leung Kuan Kong (an ex-Champion) at the Chinese Club to-morrow evening, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning by the s.s. President Adams from Shanghai.

Searching for property stolen in the recent robberies at the Popular and Pioneer Silk Stores, China Building, detectives during the week-end raided a Chinese flat at Lyndhurst Terrace. A pearl necklace and another set of pearls worked out in the design of a flower were found. The Chinese couple who lived there, however, proved that the pearls were their own property.

WHAT AMERICA OWES BRITAIN. TRADERS' MESSAGE TO U.S. AMBASSADOR. Mr. Stanley Machin presiding at the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., last month said that they were told by Mr. Churchill that there was only about \$165,000,000 of national expenditure out of which the Government could effect economy—a statement with which he thought, few commercial men would agree. For that reason he suggested for the consideration of the Chancellor that he should call to his aid, in a consultation, experienced members of the accountancy profession. He suggested that there must be economies in every department of the Administration, a reduction of staff to a minimum, reduction of national defence as soon as circumstances permitted, and a curtailment of what was so often described as social legislation, which we could not afford. (Cheers.) A resolution was passed asking the Government to enquire into the possibility of a system of strict rationing of all spending departments as a means of relieving the strain of the present financial position. Sir James Martin proposed a resolution asking the British Foreign Secretary to draw the attention of the United States Ambassador in London to the fact that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina had defaulted (Continued on next Column).

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SWATOW CONSUL ATTACKED.

ASSAULT BY SEVEN PICKETS.

ARMED GUARD LANDED.

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 24th.

While removing Communist posters from the walls of the Consulate on May 24th the British Consul at Swatow was assaulted by seven pickets. The Consul defended himself with a stick and retired into the compound. The pickets observing that other foreigners were there, did not enter.

The Consul subsequently summoned an armed guard from the British gunboat, in the harbour and informed the Chinese Foreign Commissioner that the guard would remain until he received an official apology and an assurance that no more posters would be posted on the walls of the Consulate.

The Consul also demanded that the offenders should be punished and pickets prohibited from landing on that side of the harbour.

The Consul is not seriously injured.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE AIR SMASH.

TWO ARMY PILOTS KILLED.

TOKYO, May 24th.

During a practice flight this morning two Army aeroplanes collided in mid-air at Noyori, near Nara. One machine burst into flames, and the other broke in two. Both pilots were killed.

EXTRALITY COMMISSION.

DELEGATES TO REMAIN A WEEK IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 24th.

The Extrality Commission Delegates arrived yesterday evening and expect to remain a week carrying out their usual investigations.

A number of social functions have been arranged. The Delegates expected to reassemble in Peking about June 10th.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The depression over Japan is filling up. The depression over Tongking has deepened. Local forecast: E. winds, moderate, overcast, occasional rain.

on their debts for moneys lent for industrial purposes and for national development, and urging that these defaulting States, which were now wealthy, should meet their obligations.

Sir James estimated that the amount these States owed to this country was £15,000,000. The resolution was carried.

(Continued on next Column).

EMPIRE DAY.

"THESE ARE OUR CHOICE"

Suppose the Great Planner of things that be Had offered to us, when in dreams He spoke, The choice of a single, stately tree To be cared for and tended by you or me, Say, should we have chosen the British oak?

Suppose, when He fashioned the gentler flowers, The gayest and simplest that old Earth grows, He had promised to us from the radiant bowers That a single bloom of them might be ours, Say, should we have cherished an English rose?

Suppose, when he ordered that winds should blow With a venger breath or hurricane's roar, Were our choice, for the song that was ours to know In the echoing blasts tossed to and fro, The breezes caressing old England's shore?

And if one grouping of cliff that gleams, One billowing army of waves that foam, One land, were granted our dream of dreams, Though we drift afar among eastern streams, Do we doubt the place we should name as Home?

One northern island, one great, wide love, One flag, one Empire, one glad voice, To cry from Earth's bounds to the Heaven above— "These are our choice!"

GLADYS JACKSON.
Hongkong, Empire Day, 1926.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOYAL AFRICA.

INDIGNATION AT PROPOSED CHANGE IN FLAG.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Union of South Africa is greatly agitated over the Government's Flag Bill, which provides for the introduction of a new national flag, from which the Union Jack is omitted. The Rand and Natal are particularly indignant, and protest meetings are being held in many parts of the country.

The Union Jack is flying everywhere, outside shops, on motor-cars, and in people's buttonholes. Some of the leading Labour Ministers have threatened to resign if the measure is proceeded with. There is likelihood of Col. Hertzog postponing the further stages of the Bill in view of the intensity of feeling.

GOLF.

AMERICAN BID FOR BRITISH AMATEUR TITLE.

NUTFIELD, May 24th.

In ideal weather the greatest bid ever made by America for the British Amateur Golf title was opened this morning. The first result returned was: Robinson (Southport) defeated Brooks (Glencoe), 7-5.

Cowan (Edinburgh University) beat Fownes, Jun. (Oakmont), 4-2.

Twenty-three are now left, including the whole of the Walker Cup competitors, one of which, Mackenzie recorded the first success for America, by beating Guild (Murray Field), 3-2.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF ZAGHLEWIST COALITION.

CAIRO, May 23rd.

The Ittihadists were routed at the elections, the Zaghlulist Coalition having captured all 30 seats in which results have so far been declared.

The figures in 13 constituencies show that the Coalitionists polled 68,000 votes against their opponents' 1,300. In one case Azmy Pasha, and ex-Minister of War and a prominent Ittihadist mustered three votes against his opponent's 6,258.

The results hitherto, including Unopposed, are: Zaghlulists, 28; Liberals, 19; Nationalists, 3; Independents, 3; Ittihadists, 1. The first three constituencies in which there are 214 seats.

POLISH ZINC MINES.

FINANCIERS REACH AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT.

WARSAW, May 23rd.

Representatives of Harriman and Anaconda, financial concerns have definitely signed a final agreement with the Polish Government to purchase the zinc mines in Polish Upper Silesia, involving further investments of over \$10,000,000.

STEAMER ABLAZE.

FRENCH PETROLEUM BOAT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

It is reported from Dunkirk that the French steamer *Omphale*, from Port Arthur with petroleum, took fire in port last night.

The fire was extinguished by steam injection.

The damage is apparently serious.

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

PARIS, May 23rd.

It is reported from Fez that friendly tribesmen this morning captured Tarquist and the surrounding positions.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN FLIGHT.

FROM NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES.

New York, May 24th.

Senor Cernardo Duggan, a wealthy Argentinian and two companions, started this morning on a flight to Buenos Aires. The first stop will be Charleston in South Carolina.

THE SECRET OF HIGH WAGES.

"DAILY MAIL" MISSION TO AMERICA.

BIG OUTPUT AND NO CLASS HATRED.

We print below a report from Mr. William Mosses (formerly general secretary of the United Patternmakers' Association and general secretary of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades), giving his conclusions with regard to the *Daily Mail* Mission of enquiry into the secret of the high wages paid in the United States.

Mr. Mosses accompanied, as technical adviser, a British member of the engineering trade unions who made a 3,000-miles tour in which they visited the greatest of the American industrial plants.

The Industrial Mission sent to the United States by the *Daily Mail* to investigate and report on working conditions in that country was unique, inasmuch as it was entirely composed of workmen who were members of their appropriate trade unions and were actually employed at their respective occupations.

They numbered eight and represented the following branches of the engineering industry: fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, moulders, and pattern-makers. In addition the Mission was accompanied by a representative of the *Daily Mail* and a Technical Adviser.

The Mission arrived in New York on Tuesday, March 9th, returning from that port on April 10th, and during the period they were in the country they visited Schenectady, Buffalo, Niagara, Detroit, Flint, Chicago, Gary, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Ambridge, Cincinnati—a round of approximately 5,000 miles, in the course of which 42 establishments of various kinds were visited.

OBJECT OF THE MISSION.

Immediately on its arrival the Mission got into touch with the local representative of the American Federation of Labour, as also with the headquarters of that body in Washington, which city was reached while the Executive Council were in session, and the remainder of the itinerary was determined on the advice and with the personal assistance of that body.

The Mission was undertaken in view of the acute depression which has existed in the engineering trade in Great Britain during the last five years and to ascertain, by personal inspection and investigation, whether high wages, mass production, standardisation, and the use of up-to-date machinery were responsible for the "abounding prosperity" which characterises that industry in the United States.

Every facility was given the members of the Mission to conduct their enquiries in their own way, the usual plan being to undertake a general survey of the plant, then for the individual members of the Mission to break off and investigate closely the methods and machinery with which they were most familiar at home, and ascertain from the workman the conditions under which he was employed.

The result of these investigations will be presented in separate reports. It may be noted, however, that, in cases of intense mass production, this course was impossible, and the members of the Mission had to content themselves with a general survey of the various operations.

UNEMPLOYMENT NEGLECTIBLE.

Not the least valuable of the methods of acquiring information was afforded by invitations to individual workmen to meet their prototypes of the Mission in a few hours of social intercourse, where, under the inspiration of the American national beverage—ice-water—much valuable information was gleaned as to the social and industrial status of the American workman.

It may be stated right away that there is no such thing as a recognised industrial standard for American workmen, either with regard to hours, wages, workshop conditions, or standard of living. The speed with which the Mission worked compelled somewhat hasty generalisation, but it was clearly brought out that there was little uniformity in any district, city, or even in any plant of importance.

The present position of the engineering trade in the districts visited is good and practically no men are unemployed; this condition is, however, comparatively recent, and up to a few months ago there were proportionately as many men out of work as in Great Britain. The reasons for this sudden improvement appear to be the enormous development in electrical engineering, and the abounding prosperity in the motor-manufacturing industry.

There are many observers who hold that in the latter industry saturation point has been reached, but those who are chiefly concerned appear to have no fears, although they acknowledge that their exports to Britain have fallen off since the imposition of duties under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

OUTPUT AS CHIEF AIM.

It is interesting to note that 10 per cent. of American manufactured products are exported and that their total exports of merchandise exceed ours in the ratio of 179 to 149, while their imports of merchandise are in the proportion of 168 to our 192.

The chief—it might be said, the only—object of the American manufacturer is production, and still more production, and to achieve that object he is prepared to sacrifice anything and everything which stands in the way of achieving the maximum. He will pay high wages to his workmen, grant them amenities, and dream of it in this country, but they must work to the limit of their powers and submit to individual bargaining, while, so far as machinery is concerned, a chance remark overheard at the breakfast table, "I have no permanent machinery," exactly symbolises the position.

In the big plants visited no man is allowed to do work which can be done by a machine, and it is claimed that every workman has from 3½ to 4-horse-power at his elbow. Standardisation has been raised to a fine art and users have evidently been educated to regard this feature of manufacture as inevitable.

High wages, high production, and high consumption are the three factors which combine to produce a successful industry in any country, but high consumption is undoubtedly the most important. It is because America can consume the whole of her products that industry is on so much higher a level there than in Great Britain. Ring-fence the United States and its inhabitants would suffer little inconvenience. Do the same with Great Britain and all its people would perish in a very few weeks.

VITAL SALESMANSHIP.

The marketing of our goods, however, is a question for the employers, although to their workmen the profitable disposal of the result of their handicrafts is a matter of vital importance.

The efficiency of a workman in any country is determined to a great extent by his psychology, and that depends almost wholly upon his physical condition, his temperament, and the atmosphere in which he works and lives.

In all the large works visited by the Mission every applicant for work is subjected to a rigorous medical examination. Only those who can pass the highest test are employed on the most strenuous productive processes. Men of inferior physique are, if they are wanted, employed on minor and less arduous duties.

The workshops are kept scrupulously clean. The corners of passages and stairs are whitened to show up dirt. Plaques are prominently displayed enjoining the "safety first" principle, and considerable ingenuity is displayed in making these injunctions sufficiently startling to command immediate attention. Cleanliness of both body and mind is also enjoined, the latter for the sake of the young persons beginning their careers in the workshops.

COMFORT OF THE WORKERS.

Shower-baths and clothes-lockers are freely provided and just as freely used. It was a sight not to be forgotten to see men, white as well as coloured, who while at work were so begrimed as to be almost indistinguishable from each other except for their facial characteristics, emerge from the factory clean and well dressed, and quite often driving away in their own motor-cars.

Canteen arrangements are admirable, and the members of the Mission, together with their guides, frequently partook of the same lunch, as was provided for the workmen, and found it excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. Club houses are provided by all large firms and are available for use by the families of the workmen.

Educational facilities provided by these clubs do not appear to be generally used. Medical dressing-stations and even hospitals are provided in many plants and are equipped with the latest surgical and medical appliances. The staffs of these dressing-stations appeared to be the only individuals in the establishments who had little or nothing to do—a fact which indicates the efficiency of the "safety first" injunctions so freely displayed throughout the plants visited by the Mission.

ENCOURAGING THRIFT.

Much more substantial amenities, however, are offered to their employees by the large engineering firms and power-generating plants. Saving is encouraged, and every workman is given an opportunity to deposit his surplus wages with his firm for a stated number of years, generally five. He is paid 5 per cent. interest on the amount deposited, and at the end of the term he may either draw it out or invest it in the preferred stock of the company.

If he elects to use the savings in buying a house for his own occupation, the firm, either as a first or second mortgage, will advance him the money required on much more favourable terms than those offered by a banking or building corporation.

In some cases sick and pension clubs are financed by the firms and a much more generous scale of benefit is paid than is possible by outside organisations. Rewards are granted for long service by means of holidays with pay as well as bonus payments. A majority of the large plants provide, at a minimum of cost to the worker, an insurance for every condition which is likely to arise while he is employed by that firm.

Searching enquiries were made as to whether any compulsion was exercised to compel workmen to bind themselves to their employers by means of these amenities, or whether those who did so were placed in a more favourable position regarding preferment than others who took the whole of their wages home.

The most emphatic assurances were given that this was not the case, that all these schemes were entirely voluntary, and that no man suffered if he declined to join any ameliorative institution in which the firm was interested. Similar enquiries were made among the workmen, not only inside but outside the works, and not a particle of evidence was obtainable but that these varied amenities were entirely voluntary.

EVERY MAN A STOCKHOLDER.

It may be noted that in one generating station every workman was a stockholder in the firm, and in a large steel works 80 per cent. of the employees were in a similar position.

The working conditions in the various workshops visited by the Mission were much more onerous than are experienced in our manufacturing plants, although everything that mechanical ingenuity can devise is used to ease the human factor. Whenever it is possible, the job is brought to the man instead of the man going to the job. As an example of this, I was shown a coloured man, employed in a brass foundry, who moved 80 tons of material in a day of eight hours and yet walked only 1½ miles.

When questioned with regard to the number of women workers on machines, the manager of their establishment acknowledged that their employment was due to the necessity for impressing upon male employees the fact that their positions could easily be filled by women if they proved recalcitrant.

NO WISH TO CHANGE.

All repetitive work is done on a conveyor, which is speeded up so as to synchronise exactly with the capacity of the operators, who stand side by side, each limited to one task, which has to be completed in the few seconds the work is within reach. It was a remarkable sight to see rows of hunched, gumfaced, spruce females seated on each side of a rapidly moving conveyor and so busily engaged with their work that not one of them had time to cast a passing glance upon the group of stalwart Britishers, who had considerable difficulty in following the movements of their nimble fingers.

One would think that the deadly monotony of these processes would have a detrimental effect upon the mentality of the operators. The largest firm engaged in the mass production of motor-cars evidently thought so, for some time ago they issued orders that there should be a general change-over every three months.

The workmen, however, strongly objected, and the order was modified so as to give anyone wishing for variety a chance to change over where opportunity offered. Very few are availing themselves of this chance to vary the monotony of their employment. The majority prefer the higher wages they can undoubtedly earn by continuing an operation in which they have become expert.

CHANCES FOR SPECIALISTS.

There are no skilled workmen engaged in mass production, but if any specialist wishes to qualify for the tool room he is allowed to do so. Not many workmen, however, show any disposition to improve their status. They make more money and have less responsibility on work much harder than if they were engaged on general skilled work.

There is but little regular apprenticeship in the engineering trade in the United States. The fact that boys in some States have to remain at school until they are 18 years old makes a five-year apprenticeship impossible. Furthermore, boys can make so much money as specialists at various occupations that it is scarcely to be wondered that they decline to bind themselves for a term at the wages usually paid to apprentices.

Most firms, however, have schools for the training of high-school youths as high-grade mechanics, die-sinkers, and the like. It was a relief to get away from the rattle of the conveyor and the rows of grimy and sweating men into the comparative quietude of these tool rooms, where one could hear the honest impact of hammer on chisel, the scraping of a file, and watch the fashioning of tools of the most marvellous accuracy and of almost diabolic ingenuity.

FROM 28 TO 220 A WEEK.

Methods of remuneration in the States are almost invariably on the basis of payment by results. In some cases individual piecework is the rule, but generally a bonus on output is paid to all actual producers in each separate department. The total earnings vary from 28 to 220 a week.

There is no maximum wage. A man can earn as much as he likes. Once a price is fixed it is never altered except by agreement with the operative. The practice of setting the pace by the slowest man on the job is unknown in the United States. The more a man earns the better pleased is the firm which employs him.

A maximum output is the goal for which all employers strive. They are willing to pay anything in reason and to sacrifice everything to attain this object. Nor do employees appear to object to one of their number exceeding the average production of the shop. One coloured man, a machine brass moulder, was pointed out as moulding 230 boxes a day against a shop average of 180. No objection was taken by his work-mates.

At the time of writing, wages are 125 per cent. above pre-war rates, while the cost of living is 75 per cent. over pre-war prices.

MANAGERS FROM THE RANKS.

Workshop relations between employers and workmen in the plants visited form an interesting study and have an important bearing upon production.

Every manager with whom the Mission came into contact had risen from the ranks. One of the most important had wheeled a barrow in the great establishment of which he is now chief. In every case the office door of the manager is open to any workman who thinks he has a grievance.

In addition works committees have been instituted in all big establishments to deal with all workshop grievances except those of a strictly personal character. One typical example of the constitution of such a committee may be cited. In a plant employing 25,000 workpeople a works committee of 140 is elected by ballot. They meet once every month and they find one hour ample time in which to deal with the business submitted to them.

In walking through the workshops the party were surprised to note the cordial attitude displayed by the workmen to their managers. This display was quite usual and spontaneous, and although it is not urged that this atmosphere of easy familiarity is possible in British workshops, because, after all, temperament and tradition count for something, there is no doubt that the personal good feeling which is openly manifested in American workshops has a stimulating effect upon production. That this feeling was real and not assumed appeared evident to any onlooker.

Keen observation and close questioning made it perfectly clear that, as a general rule, the American workman is free from that abominable doctrine of class consciousness and class hatred which is being advocated in most European countries by a noisy minority seeking to do nothing less than to drive a knife into the vitals of industry.

The American, like the vast majority of his British prototypes, wants a square deal, but he wants dollars, plenty of them, and he is prepared to accept conditions of service which would never be suggested by the employers or accepted by the workmen in the United States.

The employers in the United States are not philanthropists in the conduct of their business. They are giving nothing away. They find that paying high wages and granting conditions such as have already been enumerated are sound paying propositions.

Their altruism is tempered to and regulated by the one and only consideration: will these amenities produce a maximum output? Evidently their experience indicates the reply to be in the affirmative. As a consequence there can be no question that at the present time the American workman is paid much better, works better, lives better, and produces more than his British contemporary.

FAITH IN BRITISH GOODS.

In spite of the cordial relationship which evidently exists between employer and workman in America, the former practises what he preaches and takes no risks.

At the largest motor-car manufacturing plant in the world it was noted with grim satisfaction that the bullet-proof glass partitions which surrounded all the cashiers' offices were imported from England, although the firm have a huge plate-glass manufacturing inside their works.

Particular enquiry was made as to the attitude towards industry of the trade union movement in the United States. It must be acknowledged that almost all the large establishments are open shops with a very meagre sprinkling of society men.

FIGHTING SHY OF UNIONS.

The trade unions exercise no active policy in regard to conditions of employment. It may be explained that American trade unions, while exacting a somewhat high rate of contributions, and it is pay any friendly society benefits, and it is scarcely to be wondered that that workmen who are generously provided for by the workshop arrangements already outlined are disposed to fight shy of a trade organisation.

It would be quite inaccurate, however, to conclude that the unions exercise no influence even in open shops. Their representatives have ready access to the managements and they invariably receive a courteous hearing, even if they fail, for the time being, to obtain any material concession.

There is no trouble or likelihood of trouble in the engineering trade in the States. As a matter of fact, important general stoppages of work have been extremely rare for many years, the last being the recent unsuccessful strike of anthracite miners when, out of 160,000 men who were concerned, 10,000 were delegated by the union to remain at work and man the pumps, and in one mine, where a portion of the roof fell in, the superintendent communicated with the strikers, who promptly sent 40 men to clean up the fall and re timber the gateway.

(Continued on next column.)

MEN WITH A KINK.

[BY DR. FREDERICK GRAVES.]

"Everybody has a kink," said a famous alienist, giving evidence in a mental case recently, and a celebrated French authority has said we are all more or less insane.

Probably they really mean that few of us are perfectly normal. Many great people have their kinks; and the border line between genius and madness is sometimes perilously thin. The highly wrought brain is often overstrung and liable to yield or snap a little in some direction. The "kink" may show itself in a fad, such as kleptomania, aversion, or peculiarities of diet or clothing.

Many think that a person deranged is incapable of dealing effectively with anything.

It may be so with the idiot, but many a lunatic has shown astonishing abilities in some directions—music, mathematics, or invention. I knew an asylum patient who played the cello as few of the concert-virtuosi can.

Some lunatics have, moreover, strange powers of learning and wonderful memories. They had a maniac in Paris who could answer any question put from an encyclopedia and correctly give the dates of practically every event in history. There have been many mathematical and other prodigies outside the asylums, and most of them have had their "kinks." They were not normal, and in the case of the boy who could do staggering feats in calculation, yet could never wash or dress himself.

And yet there is a difference between eccentricity and insanity—though they run close together pretty close sometimes—as in the case of the learned American university professor who (it is said) rarely washed, lived on boiled onions, could never make up his mind unaided on any matter, and had a distressing habit of discarding all his garments on hot days! William Blake, brilliant though his achievement was in poetry and art, was never quite sane.

Why is it that so often the brilliant academic scholar fails in life? The psychologist will tell you that the mere accretion of book-learning, and the development of the faculty of memory counts for little, for memory is one of the lowest of the cerebral functions.

The test comes when the brain has to make its own decisions, without the support of rule or experience. Then comes the crucial test.

But, after all, it would be a dull world if we were all turned out of one mould.

BRITONS WHO PREFER THE U.S.

What is the effect of working conditions upon men who have experienced them on both sides of the Atlantic? Many Englishmen and Scotsmen now working in the United States were asked: "Would you like to go back to the Old Country?"

The invariable reply was an emphatic "No!"

During their stay in Washington the Mission paid their respects to the President of the United States, Mr. Coolidge, who showed much interest in its work. Similar visits were paid to Mr. Dawes, Vice-President; the Secretary of Labour, Mr. J. J. Davis, who entertained the delegation at lunch and to the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, with whom a very pleasant hour was spent.

It only remains for the members of the Mission to express their appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and practical assistance they experienced from everyone with whom they came in contact during their visit to the United States. They also desire to express their gratitude to the proprietors of the *Daily Mail*, who instituted a project, novel and daring in conception and generous in execution, which enabled a representative body of working engineers to profit by an experience which they will remember as long as they live and which they trust will benefit the industry of which they are proud to be members.

At a luncheon given by the *Daily Mail*, at the Savoy Hotel, London, to welcome the eight members of the high wages Mission of Enquiry back from the United States, Mr. Thomas Marlowe, chairman of Associated Newspapers, Limited, presided.

The toast of the King having been honoured, Mr. Marlowe recalled that, in a speech at Sunderland on January 27th last, the Prime Minister said:

I venture to think that no trade union leader could do better service to the cause he represents than by investigating closely what the methods are that enable the American workmen to enjoy a better standard of living than any other working people in the world, to produce more, and at the same time to have so much higher wages.

Everybody who read that passage, Mr. Marlowe thought, would have said: "Why does not the Government send out an enquiry of the kind?" It was the first question that arose in his mind, and he asked himself: "Why does not the *Daily Mail* send it?" (Applause.)

Mr. Mosses was asked to be technical adviser to the Mission, and he alone found the engineers to form it.

AN UNFETTERED MISSION.

No enquiry of any kind had been made by the *Daily Mail* into the political opinions or economic beliefs of any members of the Mission, and no one connected with the *Daily Mail* knew now what the political views of the members were.

They were not the official representatives of any trade unions though chosen with the knowledge and approval of their friends in the trade unions.



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"LAWN TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT."

BY
SUZANNE LENGLEN.

No. 1.

SOME PRELIMINARY COMMENTS. . . . CHOOSING A RACKET. . . . THE IMPORTANCE OF WEIGHT, BALANCE AND HANDLE. . . . WHAT TO WEAR ON THE COURTS.

(IN THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES MELLE SUZANNE LENGLEN DISCOURSES PLEASANTLY ON "THE GAME THAT I LOVE," GIVING MANY VALUABLE HINTS ON HOW THE GAME SHOULD BE PLAYED AND DISCUSSING SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES OF THE COURTS. THE SECOND ARTICLE WILL APPEAR IN THE "DAILY PRESS" ON THURSDAY—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Spring—and lawn tennis again! I am sure that in these days when the world-wide popularity of the game I love is so thoroughly established, most sporting men and sporting women link one with the other.

Of course, you will say that it cannot mean as much to me, who is privileged to play all the year round. But, just the same, it does! Even now I am looking forward to seeing once more the beautifully fresh green lawns at Wimbledon, for there is not—no not anywhere—so wonderful a place to me.

Old Wimbledon, in the Worple Road! Well, yes, in a way. For it was there that I won my first championship. Ever there must be a soft spot in my heart for that little centre court, with its wooded stand which the present mighty terraces make look almost comic. But no, not comic to me. Those dear associations!

But New Wimbledon was surely necessary. People tell me that once upon a time even the tiny stands on the old ground were very often half empty for most of this world's most famous meetings. But look at the crowds to-day! I believe that not one person in a hundred who would like to go gets a chance of doing so, vast though the accommodation is.

The truth is the whole world has taken to lawn tennis as it has taken to no other game, and its popularity is increasing still.

Last year many of my young friends who were taking up the game complained to me that they found it almost impossible to buy a good racket. The reason was they had forgotten the rush there would be for them, and had gone too late.

I always enjoy choosing a racket. To me it is like looking through holiday programmes and wondering where I shall go. And I have seen so many terrible examples of rackets in the hands of my friends that I feel I must offer a few simple hints on choosing one.

If you ever hope to play the game well you must have a racket which is produced by a first class maker. It is the worst kind of economy to sacrifice goodness for cheapness. Badly balanced rackets, loosely strung, with huge handles and clumsy frames have a lot to do with the indifferent play which we see on some of our tennis courts.

Most people, I think, use rackets which are far too heavy. At the very outside, unless one has an exceptionally strong wrist, a racket should not weigh more than 13½ ozs., while half an ounce less than this will do no harm. Personally, I never use any racket more than 13 ozs. in weight. In the hands of the average player anything heavier than this will certainly slow the game down. You must have a racket which feels as though it were part of your hand, and if it hangs, ever so slightly, owing to the fact of it being too heavy, your game will suffer and suffer badly.

It must be evenly balanced. You can gauge this for yourself, although the rackets of most good makers will not need to be tested. Put the racket on your finger, just where the screw passes through the neck. An evenly balanced racket will remain balanced; if it is too heavy in the head, the head will sink, and if it is too light the handle will sink.

There is another point on which advice seems to be needed. Some years ago racket makers, even the best, started turning out implements which had huge handles. If people had only known the reason for this they would not have taken up the fashion. It was due to the fact that Maurice McLoughlin, the American with the terrific service, used them. But Mr. McLoughlin's hand was about one and a half times the size of anybody else's. He wanted a big handle and, because he used one, other people did the same! Can you think of anything more ridiculous than a man or a girl with a tiny hand using the same size of handle as McLoughlin? Those big handles cramp the wrist and interfere with all

delicate shots—nay, I will go further, render them almost impossible.

Now, as to the stringing. Ask for medium gut. There are three kinds recognised in the trade, thin, medium and thick. I always use the medium myself and I think it gives the best results.

Of course, the racket must be strung tightly, but here again a number of young players make a mistake. A racket ought not to be strung as hard as a board. There ought to be some "give" in the strings, in order to let them, as we say, "get hold of the ball." If you have a racket as hard as a board well, you might just as well play with a board. If the strings, when the ball is struck, or you run your fingers over them, give out a pleasant musical sound then the racket is tight enough for anything.

Fashions in the shapes of the heads of rackets have changed a lot during the last few years. At one time makers turned out rackets with long, narrow heads, and then they turned to frames which were nearly circular. Neither, in my opinion, is right. Just try to strike the happy medium.

I do not advise beginners to use any kind of grips on their handles. Some players use rubber, but I have found that it only heats the hand and causes blisters, while, at a critical moment, one cannot be sure that it will not split. Then, if another is not immediately available, you will very probably have your game ruined. At Wimbledon last year I noticed that a good many players used surgical plaster on their handles. It certainly gives a good grip, but I always hold that a well shaped handle is sufficient by itself, except for players who have very dry hands. If the handle gets too smooth it is easy to rub a file over it, and if, in hot weather, your hands get damp, there is always sawdust about on the court.

Keep your racket in a frame. The strain on it, with the strings pulling it a dozen different ways, is terrific, and even the most seasoned wood will not stand it. Once a racket warps, it is almost hopeless, although I have pulled a favourite racket back once or twice by means of keeping it continually in the press.

Another little tip. If you play on a wet day don't rub the strings of your racket when you have finished—just pat them with a dry handkerchief, otherwise they will fray. It doesn't matter about the strings getting out of place, as they will work themselves back, but fraying means the approach of the end of their life. If you have just one string frayed in the racket, wind a piece of silk round it. You may save the whole of the racket this way, for I am afraid that re-stringing is never really very much good.

Lawn tennis balls to-day are very expensive, and few people can afford new ones very often. Here, then, is a tip which I picked up some years ago.

When they get dirty brush them with a stiff brush, and then rub them over with dry pipe clay, seeing that it gets well into the covering. Let them stand for a little while and then brush the pipe clay off with a stiff brush, and the balls will be as clean, and almost as good as new.

Don't, whatever you do, use old balls which have lost their bounce. In some shops you will see last season's balls offered at a very low price. Don't have them. They will ruin your game. If, after playing with old balls, you are suddenly called on to play with new ones, you will be right off your game. As a matter of fact it is a different game altogether. You must get used to the proper bound of the ball, and you cannot do this if the balls you use are old and worn. I am putting stress on this because it is very very important.

There is one thing, by the way, which we womenfolk have got to be thankful for in these days. That is the freedom we are allowed by fashion in dress. We can wear, as you say in England, almost anything.

(Continued on next Column.)

BOXING.

**BRITAIN STANDING STILL.
HEAVY-WEIGHTS MISSING.**

Boxing, so far as Great Britain is concerned, has not yet become an all-the-year-round sport, and although there will be a few fights during the coming summer—I have heard, incidentally, of a project to run a number of big open-air tournaments in London and the provinces—it may be assumed that the present season is rapidly approaching its end, writes Trevor C. Wignall in the *Daily Mail*.

What has it done for pugilism in this country? Are we, as a boxing nation, better than we were? Have we fallen farther behind, or are we standing still?

I think the majority of the followers of the sport will agree that "standing still" is the fairest term to apply to the present state of affairs. There have been many excellent contests, but it is to be feared that the memory of them has been somewhat dimmed by clearer remembrances of fights that were poor enough to be called farcical.

QUANTITY, NOT QUALITY.

And what of the boxers? Most people to-day hold the opinion that Britain has never had such a small number, but this is a view that is entirely erroneous. I believe there are more exponents in the country now than ever before, and this belief is substantiated by my knowledge that one match-maker in London has on his list the names of nearly 1,000 men.

They are not all good, or clever, or even promising: indeed, this same match-maker told me the other day that when he had selected twelve names from his list he was no longer in a position to guarantee a worth-while contest.

The fact remains, however, that in one look along there are sufficient men to form an infantry battalion. As there are at last twenty match-makers in Great Britain, it may be safely conjectured that the total of professional boxers in the country—part-timers and full-timers—is very considerably greater than is generally supposed.

I have said before that only about 50 boxers are able to devote themselves exclusively to the sport, and the assertion is repeated because it is truer now than ever. In a recent letter from the United States I was given the reason why no fighters of reputation from that country have visited us for more than a year.

"Our fellows," said my correspondent, "will not cross the water because you have no opponents on your side for them to fight, and also because they have come to the conclusion that there is no money for boxing in Great Britain."

(Continued on next Column.)

But there is one thing, I think which ought to be always insisted on. A girl's dress should be white. It may be pique, drill or linen—but it must not be coloured. I wear mine short enough to give me absolute freedom, and I always wear the belt loose.

In the old days I used to wear a hat of straw, or other light material, which I could pull over my eyes to shade off the sun. After trying this for a very long time I came to the conclusion that the shade was more of a nuisance than a help. That is why I adopted the bandeau, a fashion which is being followed in England, I think, as well as in my own country.

Don't wear heavy shoes. The canvas gymnasium shoe is the best of all, but it must be well fitting. I could tell stories of matches which have been lost by ill fitting shoes. They tire you, so, too.

I think I have told you all that is necessary about equipment except that the net ought to have a centre tape. I have been surprised to notice when I have visited England how many tennis nets were without this. You can never be quite sure that your net is the right height, three feet in the middle and three feet six inches at each side unless you have it pegged down with the centre tape. Besides it provides a mark to aim at—or rather a mark to keep away from—when you are playing. If you are slack about this, and get used to playing with a net which is perhaps an inch lower than it ought to be, you are storing up all sorts of trouble for yourself. When you are facing a net which is of the regulation height it will look so altogether different that it will probably put you off your game.

MONEY NOT LACKING.

I do not agree with the last statement. It has been proved over and over again, and especially during the past few months, that when there is the promise of a really good contest people will flock to it in crowds. The attendances at the Albert Hall best establish this; while there has never been a big night at the Ring when hundreds were not turned away.

If someone would only put on a fight outstanding enough to catch the popular imagination—and I admit it is not easy, although it is by no means impossible—it would quickly be shown that there is as much money for boxing in Great Britain as in any other country in the world, the United States only excepted.

Our great handicap is that we have no heavy-weights of merit, of personality, or of drawing power. Phil Scott is our best, but when he is put aside, whom have we left? No one—unless mention is made of Con O'Kelly, Charles Chetwynd, and Charlie Smith.

This trio are all good fighters, but it is unfortunately only too true that there are middle-weights abroad, who would easily beat them. It is axiomatic that boxing only flourishes when heavy-weights are plentiful; and it is again a regrettable but necessary admission that in Great Britain they are practically non-existent.

GOOD LITTLE MEN

We have plenty of smaller men. Teddy Baldock, "Kid" Socks, Elky Clark, "Kid" Berg, Len Harvey, Jack Hood, Johnny Sullivan, Alf. Mancini—all these, and others, are of uncommon skill. But this again raises a point. Isn't it a bad mistake to work the very young ones—particularly those under twenty—as they are being worked?

An American critic who recently investigated boxing in Europe returned home to write one of the most scathing articles on boxing in Britain I have ever read. He gave it as his considered view that boxing here was being kept under because the boys of most talent were "burnt out" while they were yet in their teens. The American expert, it may be remarked, did not make a discovery. He merely repeated what many people in this country have been thinking for months.

There should be a new regulation dealing with very young boxers and with veterans long past their prime. In Edinburgh on Good Friday Toney Lee, who is now nearly 45 years of age, told me quite seriously that he was willing to make a match with Jimmy Wilde at 9st. I had no comment to offer, but later, when I watched Lee in a 10-round bout, I found myself meditating on the foolishness of the "once-great" who refuse to acknowledge that their day is over. I was sitting, as it so happened, next to a retired fighter who had not made the mistake of trying to "come back."

CAUSE FOR LAUGHTER.

"Sad, isn't it?" he said, with a sigh. "But it will always be the same. The only folk in the world who imagine they are superior to old age are boxers. But where's their sense! Don't they know that when they do things like this that their previous greatness is instantaneously blotted out?"

"Don't they realise that they are judged on what they do at the last, and not on what they did when they were in their youth?" No wonder there is so much laughter in present-day boxing.

I have thought since that these very accurate observations might well be printed as a leaflet and posted to every boxer and every manager in Great Britain.

RUGBY ASSOCIATION.

WHICH GAME STANDS HIGHER IN MORAL WORTH?

In the current issue of *English Life*, the Headmaster of Sedburgh has a trenchant article on the controversy on the merits of Rugby and Association Football.

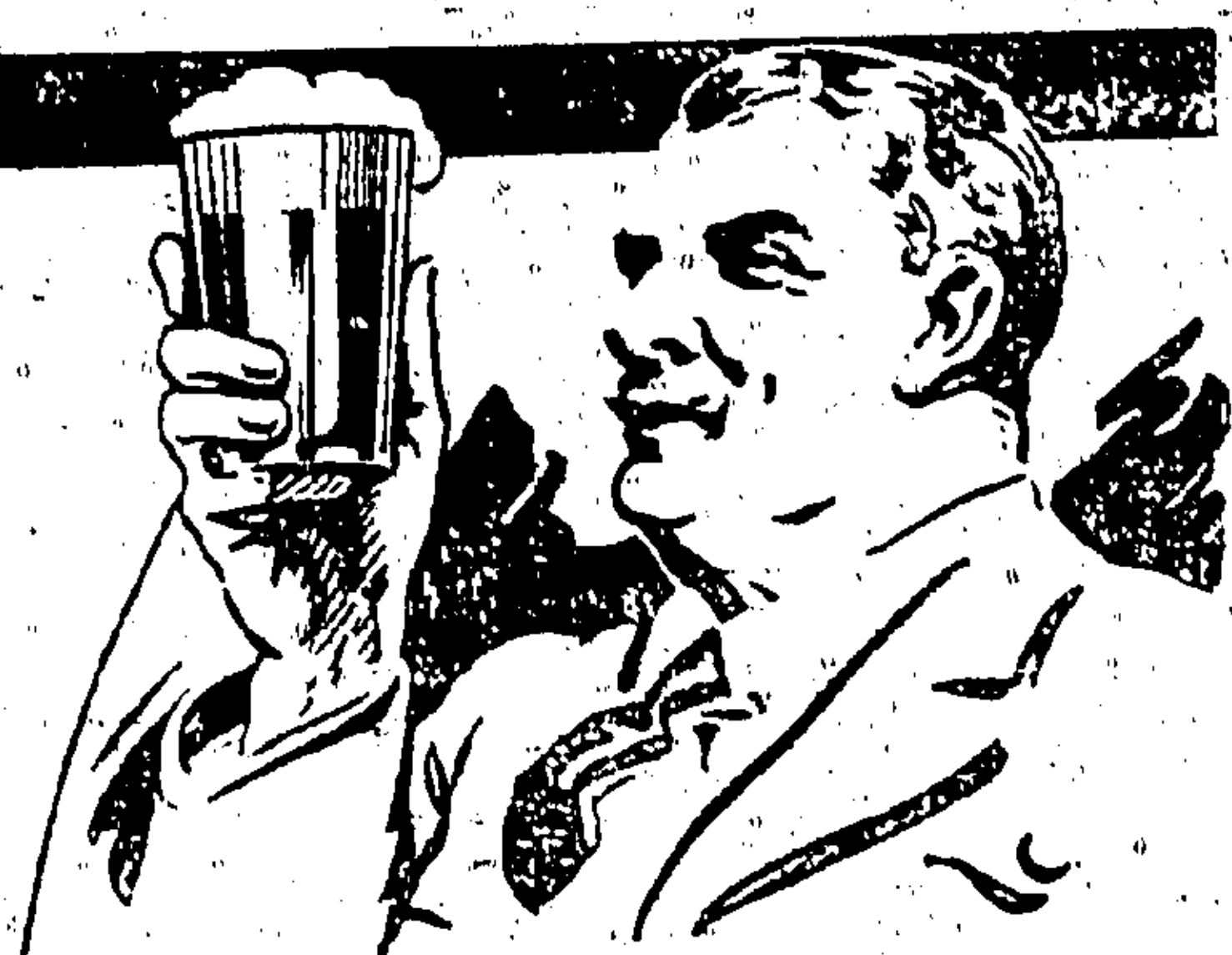
During the war, and afterwards, some of the famous Soccer Schools went over to the Rugby game, and during the last year or so the Football Association and other bodies, seeing that the amateur side of Soccer was losing ground, invoked the help of the Headmasters' Conference to adjust matters.

Mr. Weech says that he is not competent to follow the argument of the author, who attacked Rugby in a previous number, "into the realm of morals. It is a nice problem to decide which of the two games stands higher in moral worth." Rugby calls every muscle into play, its possibilities are more varied, its thrills keener.

MEN OF SEDBURGH.

Of course, Sedburgh is one of the strongholds of Rugby. Of Blues at Oxford and Cambridge, and of international caps, it has won any number. The Headmaster mentions Wavell Wakefield, the England Captain, but there is a forward quite as great hailing from Sedburgh who captained Oxford and Scotland—Freddie Turner, who fell in the war.

And outside the scrum there were the wire-quarter, I. A. Schofield, and in recent times P. S. Dooty, the scrum half, who probably would have been playing for England this year had he not had such bad luck in the matter of injuries.



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All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 3rd of June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, at 10 a.m., on 28th of May, 1926.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.
Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.
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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1926. [3592]

OLD SCOTS GAMES.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE ANCIENT ORIGIN.

[BY REV. DR. KING HEWISON, F.R.S.COT.]

Unworthy is the not uncommon error that the Scots always take their pleasures sadly. It is not in keeping with fact when one recalls the numerous forms of sport in which the Scots, from infancy to old, for generations have indulged. Even in the remotest recesses of the land are traces of time-honoured forms of entertainment which indicate that various races had always an aptitude for and delight in all kinds of games, innocent amusements, and happy trials of skill.

Leaving out of account the higher forms of entertainment, which were in vogue for centuries, such as the exercise of song-craft—which reached a high degree of perfection in Scotland; the use of musical instruments—harp, viol, lute, and pipe—dancing, merrymaking by jests, comic tricks, reading of riddles, and other similar amusements suitable for the hearthside on long winter evenings, it will be found that few countries ever had a greater variety of joy-giving, intellectual, and commendable games than old-time Scotland had. Fortunately a considerable number of these sports, "shavies," "gels," and amusements survive in rural places, although the majority of them have fallen into desuetude even during this generation without leaving anything better in their places.

Now scores of them are mere names, and so little known that they require definition and explanation even to well-informed Scots readers.

To refer to "tappie-tousie," "capit-hole," "shue-gled-wylie," "the glaiks," "curcuddoch," and "whigmaleerie" is speaking a forgotten tongue. These discarded sports are legion in number. But from those generally extant one can learn that, from ancient times the Scots were wont to spend their leisure hours in mirth-making as well as in profitable employments.

GAMES OF MASTERY.

These forms of enjoyment can be classified in various ways—outdoor and indoor amusements, games for adults and children, games of mastery, mystery, joy, skill, and wickedness. The games of mastery clearly indicate the manly nature of a people full of spirit, used to war, and alive to the joy of freedom. With the exception of a few exhibitions at military sports and Highland games, of feats of manly prowess in wrestling on foot or horseback, fighting with gloves on, bouts with innocuous weapons, the tourney is shorn of all its ancient glory, and the game of war forgotten until recently when it was reproduced in grim reality in every peaceful vale.

No wild "bickers" now disturb the Callon Hill, no battle is heard of stones, (no common after the Disruption of 1843, when opposing schoolboys settled the pious feud of their fathers on bloody playgrounds, no "bulzie waps" on the wayward of Edinburgh ending in a procession of gory shirts engenders the attention of the King. A faint echo of those stirring days of gallant adventure may be got from the annual snowball fight or the noisy fray of boys wielding their bonnets tied in knots and, with vigour of The Bruce, swinging them in their "Battle of Bannockburn" or "Scots and English."

TAPPIE TOUSIE.

The sling of David, so long an effective weapon with boys on the Borders, is well-nigh out of use. In imitation of the bold exploits of their forebears these lively young Borderers, mounted on each other's backs, would ride as "Dragoons and Covenanters," and play their games of "cockle riddle-rouse," "Willie Wastell," and "The King's Covenanters," and "Run-in-the-oe" and similar sports.

In Galloway and Dumfriesshire the game entitled "The King's Covenanters" was termed "The King of Cantland" or "The King and Queen of Cantland," and may be associated with another stirring game called "tappie-tousie." In this latter sport the children simulated a raid and led back prisoners by their forelocks, shouting as they came back victors, "Tappie, tappie, tousie, will ye be my man?" The Gallowayians also had an indoor game which had some connection with a warlike time. It was entitled "Waddis and the weaves," i.e., pledges and the wars.

Very probably such spirited and happy games as "prisoners base," "smugglers' keg" (tag) "ho-spy," "Robin Hood," and "hard heads" are reminiscences of troublous times forgotten by adults. Every year as summer came round the boys of Mid-Nithsdale, in the writer's boyhood, sallied forth to the woods to cut flexible saplings and hazel wands to convert into bows, arrows, and Crusaders' swords, even as their fathers contrived before had done under Act of Parliament when they cut their ugly eighteen feet pikes. And as they held the "duns" the wearied players cried out the word heard on many a French battlefield, "A barley, a barley"—i.e., parley, an armistice. Then what the boys in Roxburgh called "a day among the docketies" ceased.

SUGGESTIONS OF FIRE WORSHIP.

It is natural to expect that a people so conservative of games reminiscent of their old virility and military powers should also retain memorials of their primitive superstitions and faith. The connection between certain extant customs and children's sports to be referred to with sun, fire, and spirit worship can only be a matter of conjecture. One almost regrets the action of the authorities in Hawick in extinguishing the memorial custom of the young Jockies and Jillets there, who, in each other's arms in token of their pledged love, were wont to roll down the face of the Monthill on May morn, as the worshippers of "Teribus ye Teriodin" may have done.

Traces of fire worship are all but obliterated. The burning of the "Clavie" with the accompaniment of frolics is still kept up in Burghhead. And in connection with this relic of the worship of Mithras, the existence in recent years in Mithsdale of a game of bull-baiting, when a bellowing boy representing a mad bull chased his mates till led away to be sacrificed, may be mentioned. Some of an older generation may survive who have seen the game of "preestant" played—it is also called "Jack's alive"—where an object, such as a peat, a piece of wood, or other ember is passed round those encircling a hearth, each one saying:—
"About wi' that, about wi' that, Keep alive the preestant."

Another rhyme was:—
"Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me,
Tho' I birl ye round a three, times three."

O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Ree dee."

In Glasgow the game was called "Jock Bulging," and the children's rhyme ran as follows:—

Jock Bulging—a hazel wau,
A poker and a key,
A bow of meal to Glascow,
Another to Dundee;
Two sticks, two stanes,
Shall be laid on thy banes,
If that red stick goes out in thy hand."

A forfeit was exacted from the player in whose hand the fire expired.

In Dumfriesshire a fiery plaything of this kind given by foolish parents to a child was termed a "dingledousie," and there, half a century ago, whirling the "dingledousie" into a wheel of fire was a not infrequent sport of boys in a dark night. The bull-roarer was another ancient noisy plaything.

RING AND JOY GAMES.

But a few sports having some kind of mystical significance have descended from medieval times connected with church festivals and sacred seasons at Ne'erday, Candlemas, Eastern E'en, Easter, All Fools' Day, May Day, Merryman, Hallow'en, and Hogmanay. They recall the revels of "The Abbot of Unreason," so well described by Sir Walter Scott.

To what primitive rites, ceremonies, worship, or "corrobories" the circular games of children may be traced—the Maypole, "Jingo-ring," "Curcuddoch," and "Through the needle e'e boys"—is a matter of conjecture. The Merryman game is still common on our playgrounds; the Needle-e'e rhyme is forgotten in many parts.

The joy games of children are still very numerous in Scotland. The more familiar are the following:—Ball (hand, foot, crickets with bat), bonnets (various), boots (marbles, taws), hummers (whither-spale), circle games with singing ("change seats—the King's come," cheepers, chucks, dances, "Deil and the four corners," dice, ducks and drakes, drakes skimming water, girrs, hafty or peevor, hares and hounds, hop-step-and jump, ho-spy, hunt the slipper, jinkie, kite-flying, knife, leap-frog, pitch and toss, pitchers or pennystones, putting the stone, prisoners at base, Queen's cushion, racing, riding horses (hockerty-hockerty), rockety-how, (Continued on next Column).

CANBERRA.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Three thousand people are to-day fashioning the national capital—Canberra—writes a correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, whose views are quoted in The British Australian and New Zealand. The city is beginning to reflect signs of establishment. Something substantial is now visible to indicate just how much more than £1,000,000, has been spent in the creation of the nation's headquarters.

The "hush" capital has been created in spite of hostility. It is a real live factor in our national make-up, and in the not far distant future it will arise as Australia's first city—not in the sense of commerce and industry, but rather as the fountain from which will spring the laws intended to make this country a better place to live in. Within two years the national Parliament will have been shifted from Melbourne.

"I have been fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to travel over the Federal Territory from end to end. It is ideally situated. The city itself occupies a vast amphitheatre with beautiful vistas. It is favoured with an equable climate. Its wide spaces reflect Australia's vastness. Its citizens of the future should possess the wide outlook."

Standing out prominently and conspicuously above everything else to be seen here in the picturesque landscape is the new white-faced Parliament House, a huge noble structure which when completed will have cost more than £250,000, mostly distributed in the purchase of Australian material and labour.

ON WITH THE JOB.

"Since the Federal Capital Commission, with Mr. J. H. Butters at the head, took over the control of this great national work a little more than twelve months ago, the undertaking has made rapid progress. The Commission has mapped out a programme this year involving the expenditure of £1,250,000. There are adequate signs here that the money will be spent within the appointed period."

Around Parliament House ploughs and scoops are at work giving the necessary levels to the gardens. A hillock is being removed so as not to obscure the view between the House and the magnificent Hotel Canberra. Thousands of trees are being planted around the legislative home. A howling green and a tennis court for the use of members is being prepared without regard to expense.

Under construction, near Yarralumla, not far from the centre of the city, is a weir which will hold back six feet of water covering the low-lying areas, and thus provide a lake of ample dimensions on which there will be boating and sailing.

Between Queanbeyan and Canberra a fleet of modern buses is plying, bringing out daily people anxious to get rich quick by applying their enterprise to the growing capital.

At Eastlake, the industrial centre, modern shops are being constructed. As far as business is concerned, the present trend is in the direction of over-optimism. Not until 1927 will the big influx from Melbourne take place."

Many of the old games of skill have revived; the long bow is still drawn in Edinburgh; "cachenole" has been revived in tennis; golf is almost universal; shinty is on the increase as a winter game; curling had more devotees; bowling never more enthusiasts; and quoiting, wrestling, and racing are still national sports.

Of the sports which indicated a depraved taste and were relics from a barbarous time, such as casting at the cocks at Candlemas, spankewing, pillie-winkie, it is unnecessary to write anything, as these are things of the past like the hunting of the wren; while the surviving "hunting of the gowk" is now the most harmless of mirth-making sports.

TINY BLISTERS ON BABY GIRL

Face and Neck a Terrible
Sight! Cuticura Healed.

"When my baby was a month old she came out from head to foot with tiny, watery-like blisters, and the skin was inflamed around them. Her little face and neck were a terrible sight. The trouble was accompanied by an awful redness, and for nights we had no sleep. I had her treated but without success. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using two tins of Cuticura Ointment, with the Soap, she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Ellen E. Gardner, 80, Castle Rd., Southsea, Hants., Eng.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. The largest supply in London, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BACHELOR M.P.'S.

GIFT FOR DINNER FROM "EVE
AND THE SERPENT."

The precautions which had been taken, not entirely successfully, to conceal the identity of the 36 bachelor M.P.'s who attended the annual dinner of the bachelor M.P.'s at the House of Commons were maintained to the end.

Many, it seems, feared that they might be overwhelmed with offers of marriage, and some justification for this fear has been provided by the post-bag of Sir James Agg-Gardiner, the organiser of the dinner, during the past few days.

It is gathered that the speeches were well up to the standard of the last dinner of the kind two years ago.

Sir Robert Horne, who was in the chair, entertained the party with a number of stories. He is one of the best raconteurs in the House.

The absence of certain M.P.'s who have fallen from grace by "committing matrimony" during the past two years was alluded to in sad terms by more than one speaker.

The dessert at the dinner included two baskets of Australian apples, sent by Australia House with a note stating: "Eve and the serpent present their compliments to the bachelor M.P.'s of the British House of Commons and beg to request their acceptance of the accompanying basket of Empire dessert apples from the Australian Garden of Eden."

The menu card was decorated with quotations, including the line "Marriage is a taming thing."
No Socialist bachelor M.P.'s were present.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 25th to 31st, 1926.

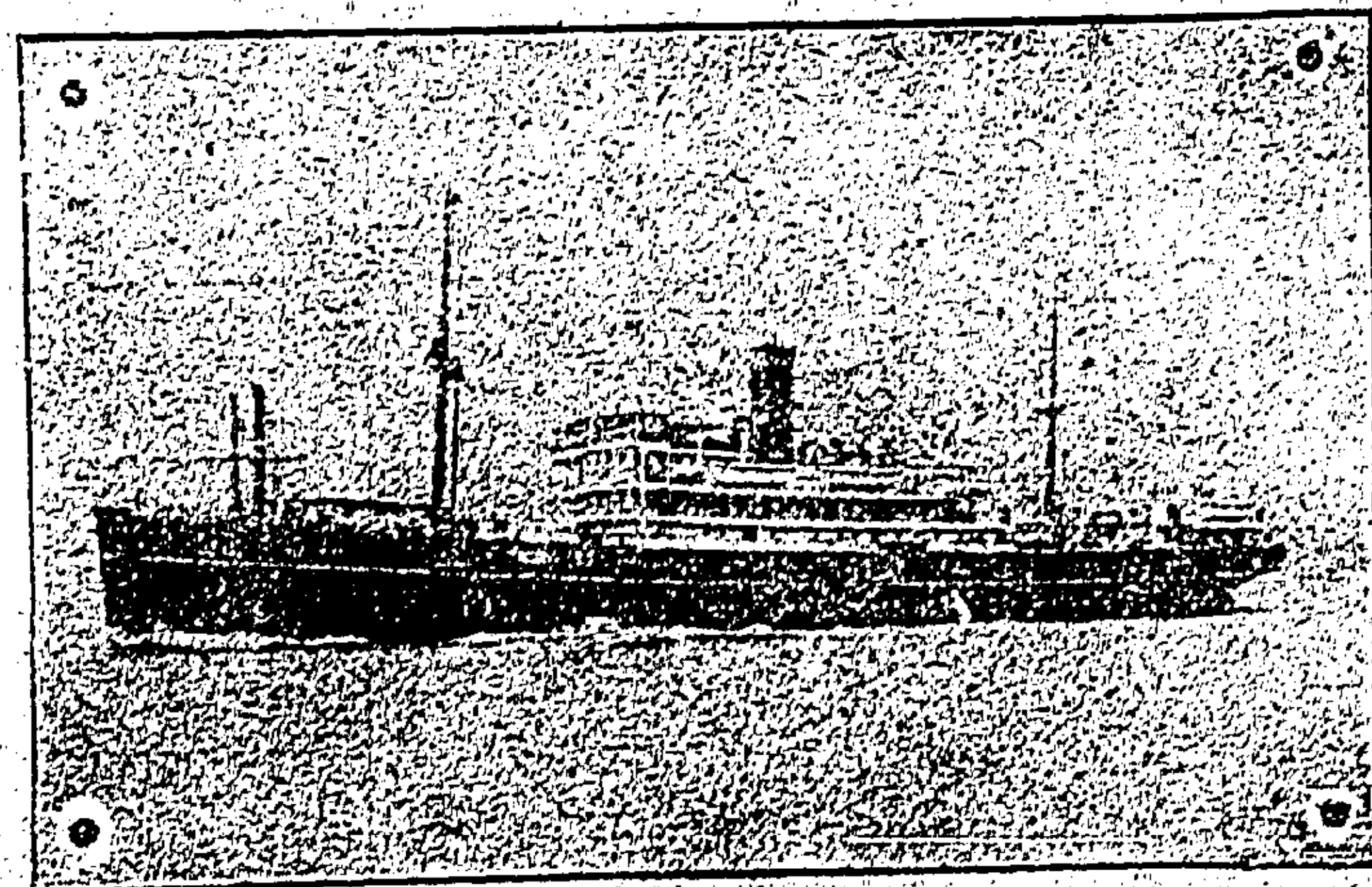
Days of Week	Days of Month	High WATER.		Low WATER.	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	25	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		7 43	5 0	1 33	2 0
Wed.	26	8 15	5 0	2 30	1 9
		9 3	4 9	3 9	1 3
Thurs.	27	8 38	7 0	2 33	2 3
		9 52	4 8	3 49	0 8
Fri.	28	9 10	7 4	3 2	2 5
		10 48	4 6	4 31	0 7
Satur.	29	9 48	7 6	3 33	2 7
		11 49	4 3	5 17	0 3
Sun.	30	10 16	7 7	4 7	3 0
				5 10	0 3
Mon.	31	1 2	4 2	4 44	3 2
		11 12	7 5	7 9	6 4

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

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S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

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Sailings from Hongkong
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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd June.

FABES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £15.

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ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER ... From Hongkong ... July/August.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agaya Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderia Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
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M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 3rd August

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Telegrams: Furnprice.

King's Building.

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S.S. "GEMMA" ... 29th June
S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 26th July

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th June
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 10th July

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

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Agents, York Building.

[11]

P. & O. British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

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TAKING CARGO FOR
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MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
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CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PERIM"	7,648	23rd May, 6 a.m.	Malta, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May, Noon	Marseilles & London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	3rd June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEYBER"	5,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	5,318	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"PADNA"	8,907	16th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	22nd July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,059	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	10,918	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,688	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SHIRALA"	7,841	27th May, 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	8th June	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,764	27th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	5th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	11th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,956	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	30th July	and Melbourne.

* Calls at Hoile, Zamboanga and Port Banga and omits Sandakan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoile, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd May, 6 a.m.	Kobe via Amoy.
"MANTUA"	10,902	27th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADNA"	8,907	1st June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	9th June	Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	15th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	20th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	26th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	8th July	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,585	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	11,059	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	8,097	28th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,900	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,003	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	18th Sept.	do.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 25th May, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 26th May, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 27th May, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th May, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 28th May, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"KIUKIANG"	On 28th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 29th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 1st June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 2nd June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 3rd June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	16th June	18th June, Noon
TAIPING	17th July	3rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
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